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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1873. NO. 145.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE LOCAL OPTION CONTEST.

Filibustering of the Opponents—The Senate Supplement Offered and Adopted as an Amendment—The Bill Passed to Third Reading—Five Votes Lacking of the Required Two-thirds to Suspend the Rules for Final Passage—All the Allegheny County Members Vote Yea Except McCormick and Wainwright.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 26, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately upon the call to order this morning Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, offered his resolution for a special session this afternoon.

Mr. Ballentine moved to amend by making public bills on the calendar the special order. This would throw them within three bills of the Local Option bill, and within easy reach.

The resolution was adopted with the amendment.

Shortly after this several of the committees which had been in session came into the House, and when informed of the advantage the local option men had gained, went to work to reconsider the resolution. This brought Mr. Mahon up again and an exciting debate took place.

Mr. Mahon gave notice to the friends of Local Option that it was intended to do away with the advantage they had gained.

Mr. McCormick said that the gentleman from Franklin, by one frivolous objection after another, had prevented public legislation. He was ready to meet it, but all the delay which this bill had suffered was from its friends. This bill was reported on last Wednesday, and was on the top of the calendar next day, which is something unusual. It was in the General Judiciary Committee, of which the gentleman from Franklin is chairman, in which delay occurred in reporting the bill to the House.

Mr. Mahon replied sharply, and Speaker Elliott called him to order.

Mr. Mahon said that if the Speaker thought him out of order, perhaps a majority of the House did not.

Mr. Latta tried to calm matters by asking for a vote.

Mr. Josephs tried to get in a word but Speaker Elliott called him to order.

On the call of yeas and nays the reconsideration was defeated by 59 to 59, and the temperance men were in high glee.

Mr. Wainwright offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to the House forthwith, pointing a Commission to revise and amend the tax laws of this Commonwealth.

The object of the resolution is to provide a source of revenue to replace that which will be stricken out of the estimates if the Local Option bill passes.

Mr. Sample Rises to Explain.

Mr. Sample rose to explain. He had been misrepresented by the press reports, but took no notice of it whilst away, knowing that he had voted right, and as he imagined was recorded rightly in the official Journals of the House. But on his return from Scranton he found that the Clerk had failed to tally his vote, and as there was plenty of evidence right about his seat and at the reporters' desk that he had voted against adjournment, he desired to have the roll corrected. On last Thursday he was in favor of the Local Option bill, voted for it last year, and intended to vote for it this session. His vote was accordingly recorded against adjournment on last Thursday.

Mr. Ramsey Also Explains.

Mr. Ramsey also rose to a personal explanation. He had been represented as "dodging the question." So far as he was concerned, he cared nothing for the public statement, as his constituents at home knew his opinion on the question, and would not be misled. He left the House about three minutes before twelve o'clock, with the distinct understanding that the House, under the resolution of the previous day fixing that hour, would adjourn at twelve, and at that time there were *four public bills* to be acted on, and no one thought the Local Option bill would be reached.

Reports of Committees.

Act to repeal tax on mortgages.

Mr. Wainwright—To extend the time of paying enrolment tax; act relieving manufacturing associations from taxes.

Mr. Sample—Act repealing an act to lay out a State road near Union church, Pine township.

Mr. Newmyer—Act relative to taking evidence in homicide cases where the defense is insanity.

Mr. Ramsey—The Grocers' bill favorably.

Mr. McCormick—Dollar Savings bank, Connellsville.

Mr. Wainwright—Supplement to East End Trust Company.

Mr. Greenawalt—Act to incorporate the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company with negative recommendation.

Mr. Ramsey—Relative to sinking fund of Allegheny.

Mr. Newmyer—Act to incorporate the Compound Trust bank; such banks to have titles to real estate in Allegheny county; act to change the mode of making the appointment of Supreme Court Reporter.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, from the Local Judiciary, reported favorably an act increasing the pay of School Directors; act relating to levies; act changing the time of holding courts in Greene county; act extending the Northampton Fee bill to Fayette county; act Incorporating the Consolidated Iron Company; act Incorporating the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company, with Messrs. Hazlett, Coursin, Frick and Moorhead as corporators.

The Local Option Contest Resumed.

Afternoon Session.—All the members were promptly on hand at three o'clock, when Speaker Elliott brought down the gavel. More than the usual quiet prevailed. Some little squabbling then took place on the meaning of the Mr. Ballentine's resolution—whether it meant to proceed to bills on the public calendar or to get directly at the Local Option bill. There was five bills ahead of it. The first was to appoint additional Commissioners for the Centennial. Ten yeas and nays were called and it passed. Next came the bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg. The usual dilatory motions were indulged in, but it was soon disposed of, and the bill passed. An act authorizing common carriers to sell unclaimed goods, was next called. Mr. Latta moved to amend. Mr. Hancock objected. Yeas and nays called, amendment carried, and bill agreed to. Mr. Josephs now moved to reconsider the vote on the Centennial Commissioners bill. Yeas and nays called and not agreed to. Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved to adjourn. Mr. Mahon said the House could understand that topic. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was not agreed to.

The Local Option bill was at last reached at half-past four.

Mr. Wainright moved to except the city of Pittsburgh. Not agreed to.

Then came one amendment after another in a perfect shower.

Mr. McCormick offered one that the city of Pittsburgh shall vote separately from the county, and if the vote shall be in favor, the present license laws shall remain in force. Not agreed to.

A motion to strike out Potter was defeated.

Mr. Ballentine offered as a new section the Senate bill presented by Mr. Graham, and which was on Monday night referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. McCormick moved to include the townships where they had a prohibitory law and let them have a full swing at it.

Mr. Newmyer objected. His township had a prohibitory law. They didn't want it changed.

Mr. McCormick asked why.

Mr. Newmeyer did not vote to make the city of Pittsburgh a separate district.

Mr. Newmeyer—Don't you know but what I did? The yeas and nays were not called.

Mr. McCormick—I heard your stentorian voice.

Mr. Ballentine's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Welsh moved to postpone further consideration.

Mr. Mahon replied sharply that the majority of the House had control of the bill, and he asked them to stay in their places till six o'clock in the morning rather than abandon the bill in a position where it would be hopelessly lost—stay and pass it up to a third reading.

The motion to postpone was voted down, and the Clerk commenced on a second reading of the bill. The notice to be given was reduced to eight days.

Mr. Latta then moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its final passage.

Mr. Josephs was indignant that they should press the final passage, and said Mr. Mahon had agreed to let it lay over on third.

Mr. Mahon said he was mistaken.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought a majority could pass this bill.

Here was trouble anew. A rule of order was read from Smull's manual, that when a special session was fixed for the consideration of any bill, it did not require a two-third vote to pass the bill.

Mr. Elliott ruled the point not well taken, and the roll was called, resulting sixty-one to thirty-five, falling short five votes of a two-thirds. All the Allegheny delegation voted for the bill except McCormick and Wainright.

SENATE.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Lemon—To incorporate the Altoona Passenger Railroad.

Mr. Delamater—To organize the National Guard.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution that the coal miners and operators should have the use of the Senate this evening to discuss the merits of the Screen bill.

The following bills were passed:

Act relative to defective acknowledgements.

Supplement to Board of Public Charities.

The United States Savings bank bill passed finally, with the amendments placed thereon in the Senate, in accordance with the wishes of the corporators, and goes to the Governor to-day.

The supplement to the Wheatland Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh was also passed.

No Compromise on the Screen Bill.

There is no compromise between the coal men. Both parties will have to fight it out.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 25, 1873.

Both Houses met last night, and both held morning and afternoon sessions to-day. The session of last night, in the House was devoted, mainly to the reports of committees and reading bills in place; and in the Senate, only a few bills were called up, and most of them were public bills originating in the Senate, and designed to rectify errors in legal practice. Among the rest, Mr. McClure call ed up his joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives to vote for sundry amendments to the National Constitution. As originally presented, this bill contained three propositions:

I. To limit the President to one term of six years.

II. To abolish the Electoral College, and vote direct for President and Vice President.

III. To elect United States Senators by the people.

The committee to which it was referred, however, struck out the third proposition.

When the bill came up last night, the first proposition was adopted, yeas 19, nays 7; the second was adopted unanimously; and Mr. McClure then offered the third as an amendment, on which an interesting debate sprang up.

Mr. McClure urged its adoption on the ground that recent developments in Kansas and elsewhere had demonstrated the impropriety of leaving this power any longer in the hands of the Legislature. He admitted that the last two elections of United States Senator in Pennsylvania had been conducted honestly and free from taint; but in many other States corruption was the rule and honesty the exception. Pennsylvania, having her own hands clean, could, therefore, urge this change with propriety and effect on her sister States, and in securing it would save the highest legislative body in the nation from the reproaches which are falling on the heads of so many of its members.

Mr. Strang, in a few brief but pertinent words, dissipated all this fine rhetoric. He would like to be able to believe, he said, that State political conventions which, in the event of the adoption of this proposed amendment, would make the nomination of United States Senators to be voted for by the people, would be purer and less liable to corrupt influences than State Legislatures, but he had not been able to bring himself to that conclusion. If State Legislatures, whose members were directly responsible to the people, could not, safely be trusted with the choice of United States Senators, party conventions, composed of men having no direct responsibility to the people, would be found still more worthy of trust. He did not, for one, believe that Legislatures were open to this broad and sweeping charge of venality, and for one he was willing to let things remain as they are.

Mr. Wallace said he was favorable to any change that promised deliverance from the corrupt influences in the choice of United States Senators, but this did not seem to him to hold out that promise. If it was charged that elections of United States Senators had, in some instances, been attended with attempts at bribery, it must be kept in mind that elections by the people had also in some cases been carried by fraud. He was not in favor of giving up old and well-tried methods, which had grown up with us and become a part of our national life, because bad men had corrupted and abused them. It was better to stand by the old landmarks than to be launching out into questionable experiments. For that reason, he was in favor of maintaining intact the secrecy of the ballot, notwithstanding the frauds that had crept into elections under it, because the secret ballot secured to some degree of safety, and, once abandoned, that safety would disappear. The Senate of the United States represented the States, and the Legislature of the several States were the proper depositories of the power to choose the representatives of the States in that body.

Mr. McClure attempted a reply to these telling shots, but in vain. The vote by yeas and nays showed only eight votes for his proposition to eighteen against, and so it went under.

The vote was then about to be taken on the final passage of the remaining two propositions of his bill, but Mr. Strang remarked that it was too important a matter to pass in a hurried fly, and on his motion the bill was postponed for the present.

It was refreshing, moreover, to hear Mr. Wallace say that, while he was a life-long delegate of the Constitutional Convention who are making war on the secret ballot and paving the way to a reign of terror in elections by abolishing the safeguard which secrecy in voting gives to the voter. It shows that the Convention has made a blunder in supposing it is step backwards to the old days. Mr. Wallace spoke the feelings of myriads of Democrats, to whom a secret ballot is almost as sacred as holy writ.

The speech of Mr. Strang on the subject of electing United States Senators by the people, was direct, conclusive and unanswerable. There is no necessity to multiply this bill which gives it, for the moment, the appearance of being sound; but a little reflection soon dispates the delusion. The choice of candidate for United States Senator, under this proposed change, would necessarily be remitted to party conventions; and the only result of the change would be the introduction of one more distracting and disturbing element into political contests. Conventions are made of the same materials as Legislatures, and if one cannot be trusted the other cannot.

I would have been rejoiced to see the Senate taking as firm a stand against the one-term humbug as it did against the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The President's term may well enough be extended to six years; but the preferences of the people for the occupant of the Executive Mansion are just as well be left to work themselves out. The men who carried us through the revolutionary war, and the war of 1812, and put down the rebellion were honored, when candidates, with a re-election to the Presidency, and no others ever have been. Gratitude alone prompted the re-elections in all these cases, and it was fortunate that the Constitution allowed that gratitude to manifest itself in that way. No mere civilian has ever been re-elected to that office, and it is safe to conclude that no one ever will be. The largeness of the number of aspirants to the Presidency renders that an impossibility. Why not, then, incorporate it in the Constitution? Because occasions will arise, as was the case with Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, when the people cannot, in one election, pay all the debts they owe to the men who render them invaluable services.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill last night, and a similar one was offered in the House, to repeal the State tax of three mills on horses and cattle, trades, occupations and professions. When it shall come up for discussion, an effort will be made to add to it the tax on net earnings of corporations, and if the railroads will also try to include the tax on gross receipts.

The committees on the contested election cases from Luzerne are nearly through. The evidence of fraud in Scranton was overwhelming, and there now seems no doubt that the committees will report in favor of the four Republican contestants. All the reports to the contrary were groundless.

An effort will be made to-morrow to adjourn both Houses over from Thursday for a week, to attend the inauguration of the President.

The private calendar was up in both Houses to-day. The House had 75 bills on its list, and the Senate had 35. Through these large lists each House worked its way, and finished up what it had to do. Some of the bills were killed and some postponed, but about 100 of each list were passed. This brings the work of the session pretty well up, and leaves but little behind.

The predominant class in these large lists, is that of corporations. There must be at least twenty bills, passed and pending, for new banking companies, trust companies and savings banks; for Plank and Railroad and nearly every other county is reaching out in the same direction. Next to these are real estate, improvement and iron companies. These are legion, and almost every one of the regions of iron ore. There are companies enough formed and forming under this kind of legislation, to develop a vast deal of the mineral wealth of the State. After the corporations which includes railways, passenger railways, bridge and turnpike companies), come bills for stopping cattle from running at large (about one for each township), bills to authorize school boards to borrow money, and bills to allow old corporations to change boards and mortgage their property and franchises.

SPECIAL.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

LANSING, MICH., February 26.—The Republican State Convention was held here to-day. Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe, was unanimously renominated by acclamation Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Hon. E. C. Walker, of Detroit, renominated Regent of the Michigan State University. Hon. A. G. Ciemie, of St. Joseph, was nominated Regent of the University vice Hon. G. Willis Ballard, of Battle Creek, the present member of Congress from Michigan. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved* by the Republicans of Michigan in convention assembled, That we have no apology or excuse for the corrupt action proved against any member of our party, but declare the fullest investigation and demand their punishment, greatly conscious that the Republican party is strong enough to purify its own ranks; that it cannot be strong if it neglects its duty in this respect, and that it can only continue to command the confidence of the country by purging itself of unworthy elements.

Severe Snow Storm in the Northwest.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, February 26.—One of the severest snow storms of the season prevailed all day throughout Northern and Western Iowa and Minnesota, greatly impeding travel of all kinds. Most of the railroads within the boundary of the storm are badly blockaded. The Chicago and Dubuque passenger train collided with the Illinois Central passenger train this morning, both locomotives badly smashed. Also, the Illinois Central train's baggage, mail and express cars. Theodore Cole, express messenger, had one rib broken, but is not thought to be a dangerous injured. Several other persons received slight bruises and contusions. Owing to the intensity of the storm neither engineers could see each other's trains.

CREDIT MOBILIER CORRUPTION.

The Debate in the House of Representatives.

Brooks and Ames Defended by Voorhees and Butler.

Speeches by Stevenson, Bingham, Banks, Shallabarger and Others.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The pressure to the House galleries does not seem as great this morning as it was yesterday. There are as yet no ladies inside the hall. It is understood that Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, will defend Oakes Ames, and Mr. Voorhees defend Brooks.

REGULATING THE DEBATE.

After the reading of the journal Mr. POLAND said that so far as the committee was concerned it had no wish to hurry up the debate, but was willing to let it run for the rest of the session if desired. But at a conference of the committee this morning it was decided best to let the House have the opportunity of determining that question. Therefore, he would test the sense of the House on a motion to close the debate, at 4 P. M., to-day.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that the vote be taken after the reading of the journal to-morrow, the debate closing to-day, giving members time to see the arguments in the *Globe*.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that after the principal speeches to-day other speeches be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. HALE proposed that at ten o'clock to-night the previous question be seconded.

The Speaker put short other suggestions and propositions by stating that they were a mere waste of time, inasmuch as it was a matter within the control of the majority. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. POLAND, could test the sense of the House at any time.

Mr. VOORHEES took the floor, but yielded that Mr. BUTLER might suggest a substitute for the pending resolutions.

THE SUBSTITUTE SUGGESTED.

The substitute was read. It declares that while there is no evidence of criminality in the purchase and sale of Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, Brooks, Dawes, Schofield, Bingham, Kelley and Garfield, yet the circumstances call for emphatic condemnation, and declaring as the sense of the House that the transaction was corrupting in tendency, pernicious in example, grossly improper, and that the members concerned deserve the severest censure.

Mr. VOORHEES declined to yield to have the substitute offered. He also declined to yield to a motion for the admission of ladies, but finally yielded for the latter.

WHOLESALE DENUNCIATION.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, condemned the whole Credit Mobilier business and denounced as incompetent or grossly derelict—naming Hooper and Bingham, who held the stock—every man who participated in these proceedings, and also naming Butler, of Massachusetts, who was counsel, and who concerted the scheme. He could see no difference between the culpability of these men and that of Brooks. He could see no justification as to the power of expulsion for past offenses. With such doctrine Ames would go before the people. The House was making history, and should vote to-day as if there was no precedent, and as if it was establishing a rule. He spoke worthy of himself. He did not, for one, believe that Legislatures were open to this broad and sweeping charge of venality, and for one he was willing to let things remain as they are.

Mr. Wallace said he was favorable to any change that promised deliverance from the corrupt influences in the choice of United States Senators, but this did not seem to him to hold out that promise. If it was charged that elections of United States Senators had, in some instances, been attended with attempts at bribery, it must be kept in mind that elections by the people had also in some cases been carried by fraud. He was not in favor of giving up old and well-tried methods, which had grown up with us and become a part of our national life, because bad men had corrupted and abused them. It was better to stand by the old landmarks than to be launching out into questionable experiments. For that reason, he was in favor of maintaining intact the secrecy of the ballot, notwithstanding the frauds that had crept into elections under it, because the secret ballot secured to some degree of safety, and, once abandoned, that safety would disappear. The Senate of the United States represented the States, and the Legislature of the several States were the proper depositories of the power to choose the representatives of the States in that body.

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that whatever might be said by the howling mob, the moral ability of the Constitution and the moral ability or right of a free people to be represented according to their choice, would be respected. For himself he was ready to record his vote, and by that vote to notify all comers that he would offer no victim to a mob through his violated oath and the violated Constitution of his country.

MR. BANKS SUSTAINS THE REPORT.

Mr. BANKS next took the floor. He said he could not but feel that the judgment of the committee was sustained by the facts. There was no man living who would more gladly have defended and befriended Brooks than himself. This was not a case against Brooks or against Ames. It was a case of the people, for whom he (Mr. Banks) pleaded. It was the case of good government, and if it was to be secured by the acquittal of these gentlemen, no one would be better pleased with the result than himself. If no next took the floor, he should be so far forgetful of their duty as to strike down [Laughter] any opposing, representing and protecting interests of the people, on the atrocious theory that men might commit crimes against the people, and that the House dare not investigate them, because these crimes occurred a day or two before they were received as members, then they might bid farewell to all purity in legislation. He and other members of the committee believed that this Republican House had courage, fortitude, virtue and integrity to stand by the rights of the people and by traditional representation and popular government.

Recess till 7:30.

Evening Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks.

EXCLUSION OF THE LADIES INSISTED UPON.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, took the floor, but yielded to a motion to allow the ladies, who were crowding into the corridors, into the hall of the House.

Mr. RANDALL said he had no objection, provided it was understood no amendments would be voted on to-night. If votes were to be taken he wished members to be undisturbed.

The motion to admit ladies was rejected—only forty-nine votes in the affirmative.

MR. BUTLER TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded with his remarks in defense of Ames. He said he had never taken part in any debate oppressed with the sense of responsibility under which he now addressed the House. He had spoken in many forums, in those where the eyes of men hung wavering in the scale of justice, but never before where the fate of a precedent was being discussed which must settle for all time the rights of the House of Representatives of the United States. He stood here to say the House had no jurisdiction over what it was here called to try; that it had no constitutional or legal right to expel any member for a crime alleged against him in the years ago. There was no precedent in this country for the position taken by the committee, and there was no precedent in England, except in the case of Wilkes, and the record in that case had been expunged as subversive of English liberty. He believed that if these resolutions were adopted he would live to see, or his son would live to see, the record expunged as subversive of the liberty of the people. The charges against Ames were not business had the House to expel him?

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Was that a bribe? What were these gentlemen? It had been found expressly that there was no lying advised by Ames of them to get them to take the. He had to guarantee ten per cent. interest on bribe. Who ever heard of such a bribe as that before? And he had redeemed his guarantee wards, because Ames's word was as good as his [Laughter.] every man connected with the matter had d where Ames stood, with God's truth, this would have been known long ago, and would hardly have made a ripple on the political surface. There was not a man present who did not know that the truth was that Ames in the course got shaky and unfortunately defied it. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

NO FURTHER action upon free banking and specie resumption seems probable this session. All financial measures are considered dead.

THE friends of Local Option will meet in City Hall, this evening, pursuant to adjournment on Saturday last. It is not anticipated that there will be any attempt to interfere with them, as the call does not include the opponents of the measure.

SAYS THE New York *Tribune*, in the course of a slashing and splenetic article on the Pennsylvania Central Company in New Jersey: "We have been eating humble pie of late." True as gospel. Ever since the October election in the good old Keystone State.

THE President is in daily receipt of numerous protests again the bill now in his hands amendatory of the Bankrupt act. He says he shall hold it under advisement till Monday, March 3, and meantime all arguments against it can be made before the Attorney General.

IN ANOTHER column will be found an interesting summary of the legal questions involved in the Local Option controversy. A case is now before the Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the general Local Option law, and the arguments on both sides are fully and fairly stated.

THE Louisiana difficulty is an unusually grave and involved one, beset with difficulties on every side. One thing is perfectly clear: that it will not do to leave things as they are—the risk of civil strife is too great. Let Congress accept the responsibility which properly devolves upon it, and make final disposition of the matter before adjournment.

THE New York Committee on the award for Steam on Canals report that after two years' careful examination and study of the merits of the respective devices of inventors, they are compelled to the conclusion that none of them fulfil the requisite conditions for obtaining the prize. The coveted one hundred thousand dollars, therefore, still goes a-begging.

THE STATE of Indiana seems resolved to get rid of the reproach of being the State of easy divorce. Under the new law, actual and not mere constructive residence in the State is required on the part of the persons asking for divorce, and in case of deception in procuring a dissolution of marriage, the act of divorce can be itself annulled with the result of restoring the bonds, sundered under a mistake. The law is, however, still rather indulgent according to old fashioned notions. In fact, the judges have the matter pretty much in their own hands.

IT ALMOST begins to look as if no action would be taken on the report of the POLAND Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee. Let the House think twice before concluding to shirk its manifest duty. The composition of the committee was non-partisan—two Republicans, two Democrats and one Liberal. The evidence is before the House—as it is also before the country—and nobody needs a word of instruction in regard to its force and value. Let there be no palliation of guilt, and no delay in action. The honor of the nation is to be respected, and the will of the people obeyed.

READERS will remember that certain German newspapers were sequestrated by the police for publishing the Pope's allocution, in which His Holiness spoke so disrespectfully of the theological attainments of the men who in Berlin have presumed to discriminate betwixt orthodoxy and heterodoxy in the teachings of the Church. In seizing the papers, the police no doubt acted under orders from headquarters. But in this action the government has not been sustained by the courts, they having decided that the seizure was illegal in the cases both of the Frankfort *Zeitung*, and of the *Semaine* published at Malmedy.

DR. GUTHRIE, whose death was announced two or three days ago, was perhaps the greatest pulpit orator in Scotland. He was certainly what the Scotch call "a powerfu' preacher." By not a few of his compatriots he was regarded as the most remarkable Scotchman that has appeared since BURNS, whom, indeed, he was thought to resemble so much in some respects, that he was sometimes called "BURNS in the pulpit" and "BURNS in prose" and "BURNS evangelized." We simply quote expressions we have heard, and pass no opinion upon the justness of the comparison. Probably those who have heard, pass no opinion upon the justness of the comparison. Probably those who have heard Dr. GUTHRIE preach only within the last twenty or twenty-five years could form no notion of his power as an orator in his younger days, or before his health broke down.

WHETHER the proposition which the Russian [illegible] to Great Britain for the appointment of a Joint Commission of Arbitrators to define and fix the boundaries of Afghanistan—for the integrity of whose territory England is naturally anxious—is accepted or not, it may be set down as pretty certain that the latter country will in no case draw the sword unless her empire in India is actually and not indirectly threatened. The English people have apparently resolved never to fight another war except in two possible, but improbable, emergencies—one an invasion of the British Islands, the other an incursion into India. The years of peace have built up an amount of wealth, of happiness and general progress in the mother country which makes all the comfortable classes lamblike. The principal problem before the country now is how to extend these advantages to the lower classes. The military orders may fume and fret as they please, but it is not at all probable that they will be able to change the settled popular determination in this regard.

THE FARMERS of the Western States are beginning to make themselves strongly felt as a positive political force. Conventions of agriculturists are being held daily, by the half dozen, all over the West, whereat resolutions are adopted denouncing "rings" and monopolies, especially railroad companies, and pledging the members not to vote for any candidate to a public office who will not pledge himself to stand by the farmer and the laboring man in every trade as against railroads, rings, monopolies, etc. There is little doubt that the railroad controversy will be made a test question in most of the next State elections of the West and Northwest. The intention is also freely expressed of bringing the matter into national politics. Whether this would result advantageously is perhaps an open question. The grievance of the Western farmers is purely local. Iowa and Minnesota feel it more severely than Indiana; Ohio scarcely feels it at all; the Eastern producer, who is next door to the consumer, still less. A union between the farmers of all these sections, for what would be regarded as the almost exclusive benefit of one section, would be next to impossible. The proper course to pursue would seem to be to limit the operations of the organization to making war upon the overreaching propensities of railroad companies, and to consolidating freight in such quantities as will further materially reduce the rates of transportation.

TO SIGN or not to sign, is at present the all-absorbing question in Indiana. The Temperance act which recently passed both Houses of the Legislature has for some days past been in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his official signature. The bill is but a few steps removed from absolute prohibition. It requires saloon keepers to present petitions signed by a majority of the voters of the ward or township where their saloons are located, before they can procure license to retail liquors. In addition to this, they are compelled to give bonds in the penalty of $3,000 conditioned for their compliance with the law, which further requires all saloons to close at nine o'clock in the evening, and makes liquor sellers liable for any damage done in intoxication by persons to whom they have sold liquor, the damages being recoverable by the purchaser's wife or family. Governor HENDRICKS is popularly reported to be a candidate for the next Democratic Presidential nomination. Hence his hesitancy with regard to the measure. If he vetoes the bill, he will be pretty sure to make a large number of enemies, while if he approves it he will incur the lasting displeasure of an equal number of political friends. There is little doubt that the bill, if it becomes a law, will materially decrease the number of drinking saloons in the State, and in some districts do away with them altogether. In what manner the Governor will solve his perplexing problem remains to be seen. At present he simply "lingers shivering on the brink, and fears to launch away."

ONE of the most important discoveries of recent years is the ascertaining of the existence of immense quantities of excellent tin ore, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The extraordinarily rich deposits of iron, copper and silver with which that region abounds are famed throughout the country. This latest discovery, however, promises to prove the most important of all, because of the scarcity of the metal on this continent and its universal use in this age of the world. There have been several slight traces of tin ore found in various localities in the United States and Mexico, but none of them have developed the metal in sufficient quantities to repay the cost of mining. Some years ago the United States, realizing the value and importance of this metal, offered a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for its discovery in quantities sufficient to justify its mining, and the Canadian authorities also offered a liberal reward for the same object. Both of these offers, after standing open for years without accomplishing the desired purpose, were subsequently withdrawn. Now, American enterprise and energy have brought to light what these large rewards failed to disclose. The deposits which have been so recently discovered are virtually inexhaustible, and according to the analysis of the ores that have been made are, like the other metallic deposits of the Lake Superior region, of unexampled richness. The value of the discovery as a wealth producing agency, together with its importance to the industrial interests of the country at large, will be apparent at a glance.

MORE STRIKES IN PROSPECT.

A writer in the New York *Democrat*, who has lately been going about among the mechanics in New York city, states that as spring approaches vigorous preparations are in progress to renew, in several branches of industry, those strikes which ended so abortively with the season of work last year. There is something puzzling and almost mysterious in the influence which certain individuals contrive to exercise over the members of their trade in the matter of strikes. According to testimony entirely trustworthy, the influence to which we refer is not commonly the result of either eloquence or superior general intelligence or superior skill in any mechanic art. Personal virtue and elevation of character seem to have just as little to do in establishing the ascendency which two or three or half a dozen persons are sometimes able to maintain for months or it may be for years, over great masses of men who are bound to one another by the bonds of a common pursuit and identical interests. It is not denied that energy of character, vigor of intellect and remarkable powers of speech have in some cases distinguished the leaders in strikes and trade union combinations, but these traits are by no means essential to a successful performance of the parts. That men inferior as respects the high qualities mentioned as well as in mastery of their craft, to hundreds of their associates, are yet able to lead them and their families into a position involving almost constant suffering of body and mind, and to keep them in their condition of misery for months, is a well attested fact, which is not the less strange because it is well established. After all it must, we suppose, be taken for granted that these leaders do possess some points of superiority, which, however invisible to disinterested spectators, are yet seen, or at least felt by their associates. Perhaps the slang term, magnetism, now in such familiar use among ambitious writers and talkers, expresses one of the secrets of the mysterious power in question. Then impudence, or in more polite phraseology, audacity, is probably an important element in its composition. If in addition to these traits we assume a happy exemption from those conscientious scruples which prevent common men from making promises certain not to be fulfilled and from exciting hopes known to be illusory, we have a combination of qualities quite sufficient to account for the achievements of the most eminent of the leaders to whom we refer.

As intimated above, these leaders are said to be very busy in New York at present in the endeavor to prevent their followers from sacrificing by weak compliance the results which they claim to have accomplished by the strikes of last summer. It is admitted that these champions of the rights of labor *versus* the tyranny of capital have a very difficult task to perform. In the first place, the ordinary mechanic with faculties unstimulated by the dignity of leadership, is quite unable for the most part to perceive that the strikes of last year resulted in anything better than utter failure. The strikers generally got nothing of what they demanded, and in those cases in which apparent success crowned their effort, it was succeeded by reaction which has been most disastrous in its effects. Unconditional submission to the terms of employers, with the reduction of wages in some instances by one-third, was really the result of the strike. And candid, intelligent employees do not ascribe this deplorable effect to severity or cruelty on the part of employers, but recognize it as a natural and inevitable consequence of the disturbance of trade caused by irrational and violent interference with its laws.

Another cause which is said to interfere seriously with the programme of the leaders who are trying to renew the strikes, is the fearful impression made upon the men and their families by the sufferings of the present winter. The most worthy and respectable of the laboring population of New York city are those who have suffered most terribly from the misguided and abortive attempt of last year, on which all or nearly all their savings for the winter were expended, and the people not accustomed to the misery of penury, and naturally too proud even to let their wants be known, they have endured pangs of cold and hunger in silence. How many of them have died of mere want since work gave out will probably never be known. The writer to whom we have already referred speaks of the poverty among the respectable mechanics of the city resulting from the strike of last year as "heartrending and appalling." It would be safe to wager any amount that he demagogues who headed that movement and are now trying to renew it, are as sleek and comfortable as ever. And yet it is not impossible and would not be surprising if by their strange influence they should succeed in effecting their object, with the result of entirely banishing some important branches of industry from the city.

PITTSBURGH AND THE CENTENNIAL AGAIN.

More than a month ago we called the attention of our fellow-citizens to the duty of cooperation, to the full extent of their means, in the Philadelphia Centennial. We now recur to the subject with no change or modification of our original views,—indeed, with a clearer conviction of their soundness than we had when we first gave expression to them. And this arises from the accidental course which, in the interval, things, in this respect, have taken, and which give to the "Centenial," in its inchoate and experimental condition, new interest, and, on us of Pennsylvania, new claims. It looks now very much as if, mainly, we should have to rely on our own resources. We are very far from despairing of active sympathy and co-operation outside our local limits. It will come surely, though it may come slowly. When, as the intervening time diminishes, the idea takes thorough possession of the popular American mind that the celebration is a certain thing—that there can be but one, and that one will be typical of the Nation's character and spirit, we do not permit ourselves to doubt that, from all parts of this wide world, those near and at a distance, there will come earnest and practical response. Herein is it that the press can do, and is doing, good service. It speaks out bravely, and if it is silent, its silence is not to be interpreted adversely, for it should be well borne in mind that even where there is local rivalry, no adverse word is uttered. The claim of Philadelphia meets with no dissent. At the same time, there are discouragements, which, however, properly improved may turn out to be advantages. It looks very much as if, owing to the purest accident, the brevity of the session with its attendant embarassment and engrossment, Congress might do nothing. This, of course, is to be deplored even it only involves delay. After giving it a national sanction, in a Federal charter, Congress would have done a graceful thing by supplimenting it with a moderate if not a liberal appropriation. As with the other outside co-operative influences, we believe it will yet come. But in the interval, and in the failure, however temporary, of this sort of aid, the local duty is clearer than ever; and of that duty we, of Western Pennsylvania desire to take a full share. It has been, time out of mind, a matter of reproach to us of the Keystone Commonwealth that we are not true to ourselves—and we may as well concede that, between the two great city communities of the State, there has not always been the kindest feeling. But this is more apparent than real. It is a mere lover's quarrel—mere bickering between brother and sister who are fond of each other, all the same. It will not do now for Pennsylvania to be untrue. It will never answer for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to be snarling at each other when the character and interests of a common mother are at stake. This is the case as it presents itself now. In the initiate steps, Pennsylvania must walk without help, and we are as much a part of Pennsylvania as is our more ambitious Philadelphia. Our interest in success is identical. The Exposition of 1876 is mainly, after all, one of American manufactured products, a sort of manifestation of the success of that great protection system which has made us what we are. One of the chief sources of the apparent jealousy which New York has manifested rests upon a sense that this is ro. Here it is that Pittsburgh has a deep interest in the celebration. We must join in making it whatit ought to be, or part of the penalty of failure will rest upon us. The stranger who comes from the old world, proud of the results of his trained industry which now in its success needs no protection, will have a right to scoff and sneer if this exposition of what protection has done and is doing for us should prove abortive. This we are aware, while it is the most practical, is the lowest view that can be taken of this matter; but it is one which we feel it our duty most strongly to present. Again we ask manufacturing Pittsburgh to stand by and aid manufacturing Philadelphia.

THE VARIOUS trade organizations of New York are said to be preparing for another general strike. Of course the principal effect of such a movement will be to cripple and paralyze many productive branches of industry, and to entail wide spread suffering and distress. The worst feature of these strikes is the threats and violence used by the strikers against men who are willing to work during the lock-out. We do not say that Trades Unions are not essential to the protection of the interests of the workingmen, but it is the enforcement of measures which infringe on individual rights, that arouses indignation against them. No one will deny that in the case of a dispute between a master and workman, if the man chooses to give up his work, he has a *right* to do so; while if the master can get another man who will do his work as he wishes it to be done for the pay which he is willing to give, the master and that man have as much right to agree without consulting the man who refused the employment as he had to throw up his engagement. Should the threatened lock-out occur, it is to be hoped employers will inflexibly insist on their right to be as free as their workmen. The struggle will call for pluck and perseverance, but they can win it, as they ought to do.

Magazines for March.

The March number of *Harper's Magazine* is one of more than usual attraction, and bears evidence of both care and enterprise in the matter presented. The first illustrated article, "Life on Board a Man-of-war," is very well written, and tells just what those unfamiliar with it want to know; then comes an interesting sketch, "Along the Elbe," a region not so frequently written about as others; "Aunt Eve Interviewed," gives an interesting series of recollections of old times and old fashions, with illustrations; "Our Debt to Cadmus" is a very interesting paper on letters, with curious illustrations; "Earth and Air," from Flammarion's "Atmosphere," another curious and interesting description of wonderful natural phenomena, with illustrative cuts. Then we have installments of Wilkie Collins's, Miss Thackeray's and Charles Reade's stories, and other original sketches, "My Tramp," "Newspapers and Editors," "Peggy's Pandowdy," &c., besides the usual "Easy Chair," "Editor's Drawer," "Scientific and Literary Record," all very full and attractive this month.

The Atlantic for this month is very good. Parton's statement of the quarrel between Hamilton and Jefferson is calm, but picturesque and pointed enough, and of course not dull. Robert Dale Owen, in a biographical sketch of his father, gives us lively views of Scotch character, and the incidents which illustrate the customs, habits and ideas of the country and the period. Mr. Howell's delicate humor and fine powers of description are exhibited in his third contribution of the story, "A Chance Acquaintance," in which those who have ever visited quaint Quebec will be especially interested. Mr. George A. Shone proposes a huge Crystal Palace for winter, with flowers, bands of music, art galleries, walks, reading rooms, and adjacent glass hotels, to be devoted to the shelter and cure of consumptives. There is an oriental magnificence in the idea, but not absolutely impracticable after all. In the political department is a pointed discussion of the tyranny and caprices of railroad corporations. The number contains in addition "The Madonna of the Future," by H. James, Jr.; "The Abbe Galiani," by Edward Howland; "My Sparrows," a poem, by Kate Hilliard; "Best," a poem, by Rose Terry; "A Good Word for Quacks," by Edward Spencer; "Heartbreak Hill," a poem, by Celia Thaxter; "John Reed's Thoughts," a poem, by Bayard Taylor.

Among the articles accompanied by woodcuts in *Scribner's Monthly*, that describing "Folk-life in German By-ways," is especially noteworthy for the extreme delicacy and beauty of the engravings. Equally good work of the kind has seldom appeared in an American publication. Other conspicuous papers in the number are "Life in the New Diamond Diggings," in South Africa; "Prof. Morse and the Telegraph;" "Napoleon II., King of Rome and Duke of Reickstadt." This last is a sketch of peculiar interest, reliable information concerning the brief life of the "Le fils de l'homme," has been scantily afforded in the pages of history. Dr. Holland's serial story, "Arthur Bonnicastle," has proved a valuable card in the hands of the Scribners, compelling new editions of each number of the magazine since the work began last November. Fanny E. Hodgson, the author of "Surly Tim's Trouble," has a well written story entitled "The Woman Who Loved Me." An article which will attract a wide interest is "Christ's Miracles Scientifically Considered," by Augustus Blauvelt. The publishers of *Scribner* announce that Mr. Froude is engaged to write a series of historical papers for the magazine, and that Saxe Holme, the brilliant story writer, will contribute regularly to its pages.

Lippincott's Magazine for March is well illustrated, and a very readable number. It opens with a new romance by William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton." The first chapters are entertaining, indeed brilliant. The other articles afford a great and choice variety. The publishers offer to club subscribers a magnificent chromo of "The Bride at Home," a *fac-simile* of the painting by Eardman. It is printed in thirty-four colors, and is one of the most remarkable specimens of this new art. It is sold at $20 a copy.

The first place in the March number of the *Galaxy* is given to the continuation of Mr. De Forest's story, "The Wetherell Affair," of which we have four chapters. An installment of Mrs. Edwards's new story, "A Vagabond Heroine," is also presented. Thurlow Weed contributes some interesting reminiscences of his personal and political relations with Horace Greeley, introducing several of Mr. Greeley's characteristic letters. Albert Rhodes writes a pleasant paper on French Living, in which he exposes the tendency of the imperial regime to foster a degree of luxury that threatened effeminate weakness.

It is almost impossible now to open a magazine without finding in it either a story by Turgenef, or a review of his stories, so popular has he become with the better cultivated portion of magazine readers. "The Autchar" is the title of one of his stories begun in this number of the *Galaxy*. There is a second paper on "Life Insurance," which will assist common folk to understand the mysteries of that business, several short stories, more "Casual Cogitations," by Carl Benson—this time on "Our Mercantile Spirit" and "The Labor Question." The poetry is by Barbara O'Brien, T. W. Parsons, C. P. Cranch, W. L. Alden, Mary L. Ritter, Mary B. Dodge and Bayard Taylor, a long list of good names.

The present number of the "*Popular Science Monthly*" for March is an excellent one, opening with an exceedingly interesting illustrated article on "Earthquake Phenomena," detailing incidents of these disturbances, and discussing them from a scientific standpoint. "On the Equality of the Sexes" will not find much favor among the woman suffragists, and will cause the masculine woman to strike out from their rhetorial shoulder, while the effeminate men who train in that company will gush and thaw[illegible] and protest before they allow the stickler for old customs to have his way. Other articles are 'Instinct in Young Birds," a curious illustrated article on "The Strength of Timber" that can be studied with interest by builders, "The Recent Progress of Natural Science," "Epileptic Origin of Islamism," "Regarding Matters in India," "Asphalt Pavement," &c.; besides which we have the usual miscellaneous departments.

Our Young Folks! contains three more chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's story, "Doing his Best," which the boys and girls will be anxious to continue, and afterwards be sorry there was not more of it. Mr. Trowbridge also has a poem in the number; Mrs. Diaz has a story; Elizabeth Akers Allen has a poem; and there are a number of other stories and poems, many of them containing one or more illustrations.

CARRIE JOHNSON, a young colored girl employed as a domestic in New York city, died, according to all outward appearances, on Friday morning last, and later in the day a permit was obtained to have the body removed to the Morgue. The driver of the dead cart, however, discovering that parts of her body were warm, sent for a physician, who at once began efforts for resuscitation. These proved successful, the girl returning to consciousness soon afterward, and being now, apparently, as well as ever. But for the driver's tho ughtfulness, she would most probably have been buried alive.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says: "The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania has adopted a tax qualification for voters, and is debating a clause requiring registration of voters, with the extraordinary proviso that "no voter shall be deprived of his right to vote by reason of not being on the registry." This is queer to say the least. What's the use of a registry which determines nothing?"

Hand organs are hereafter to be strictly prohibited in the streets of Baltimore, together with all other vocal and instrumental noises calculated to draw a crowd. Whether the prohibition extends to street preaching and newspaper selling is not stated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A fertile-minded Bostonian proposes to organize a company with a capital of twelve millions, with the object of enclosing a tract of several square miles in an immense glass structure, within which will be secured at trifling cost a tropical climate, with its appropriate fruits and foliage, good hotels, picturesque drives, art galleries, an opera house, and in fact everything that consumptives could possibly wish for.

Brighter days are coming—just think of it. Blue birds, dandelions, caravans, scissor grinders, young onions and hand organs will soon sing, shine, show, sharpen, scent and shriek that spring has come.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* was lately shown a curiosity in the shape of a sewing machine made entirely of wood. It was whittled out of ordinary pine with an ordinary jack-knife, by a deaf and dumb boy who resides in Massachusetts. A machine was left at the home of the boy by an agent, and the lad made a counterpart of the machine, even to the minutest point, and did it wholly with a jack-knife.

The Georgia Legislature proposes to prohibit the sale of agricultural products between sunset and sunrise.

A new daily newspaper has been started in Salt Lake City, Utah, called *The New Endowment*. It is independent Republican in politics, opposed to the union of Church and State, and devoted to advocating the material prosperity of the Territory.

A Georgia paper which opposes the emigration of the negroes, publishes, for their benefit, a startling rumor, to the effect that they are not to be taken to Arkansas but to Cuba, and there made to fight the Spaniards.

Similia similibus curantor. A patent medicine advertised as an infallible cure for the opium habit has lately been analyzed and found to consist of morphine dissolved in colored syrup.

A Virginia capitalist intends to lay out an addition of about fifty acres to the town of Staunton, Va., and to build houses upon the lots to accommodate the operatives of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Denison, Texas, is a town barely three months old. Yet it has a newspaper, in which we read that it has just "dedicated an opera house," and are told that "the crowd was large and recherche, while the immense throng of the beauty and fashion of this young metropolis added to the brilliancy of the occasion."

A new volume of Bancroft is announced as in the press, which must carry the record of the Revolutionary struggle well on to its conclusion, since the preceding volume brought it to 1778.

A dock full of prisoners were discharged in San Francisco, the other day, on the discovery being made by one of them that the new code abolished the Justices' courts.

A loud call is made in Minnesota upon the Legislature of that State not to adjourn without taking some action in the matter of appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of seeds and trees to be distributed to each town throughout the State.

Lake Michigan is completely frozen across at Milwaukee, where it is eighty-five miles wide.

Manville, Rhode Island, has nearly completed the largest cotton manufacturing establishment under one roof in the world. It is seven hundred and eighty-three feet long, eighty-three feet wide and four stories in hight, will contain over 2,000 looms and run 126,000 spindles, employing nearly or quite three thousand hands.

A new mechanical power for the propulsion of machinery has been invented by a Delawarian. It is constructed by wheels revolving with pivots, so that the greatest amount of friction is overcome, and even after the checking of speed, the velocity of a small saw is so great that it is said a solid, hard block of wood from six to seven inches in diameter can be several times cut through before the velocity ceases.

Niagara Falls are no longer an impediment to navigation. Somebody has devised a ship elevator which will raise or lower the largest ships three hundred feet in fifteen minutes.

Among the new crops of railway accidents are a number from the breaking of "couplings," which are the links and bolts connecting the cars when made up into "trains." There have been four or five of these within a week or so, and every one of them fatal. The sudden outbreak of this class of accidents indicates something that requires closer watchfulness by railway men.

A Georgia court has decided that it a man gets liquor at a saloon once while drunk, he hasn't pay, but if he gets it twice he does.

The report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company shows an available balance of $1,585,000, which has been disposed of in paying 12 per cent. dividend for the year, and adding to reserve fund.

A Maine farmer, on recently taking some eggs from a hen's nest, observed a slight protuberance at the end of one, but thought nothing of it till he heard the shell snap. Upon looking he saw a singular substance oozing out, which proved to be a fully developed serpent, seven inches long, which had apparently lain coiled up in the end of the egg. It was nearly the color of the white of the egg, and exhibited some signs of life when it first came out.

Ex-United States Attorney General Speed defends the jury system. He is convinced that the periodical outcry against the system is not well grounded, and that no other human tribunal better subserves the ends of justice.

STATE NEWS.

The Philadelphia almshouse has over four thousand inmates.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian* says: "We were on Thursday shown a beautiful specimen of mica, from the farm of Mr. W. W. Parker, near Parkerville, in Pennsbury township. The specimen is composed of a series of leaves about six by eight inches, but of a rather octagonal shape. We learn that the vein, which is a large one, was discovered a few years since in digging for the foundation for a house. Many of Mr. P.'s friends urge him to developthe mine, it being easy of access; situated, as it is, on a considerable eminence, there would be no water to contend with. The specimen referred to may be seen at Worrall's bookstore."

Jacob Stone, a Philadelphia humanitarian, related to a Sabbath school his travels in the Holy Land, and, among other things, told the scholars of the ascent of Mount Pisgah. On the following Sunday a teacher asked, in the course of his lesson, who ascended Mount Pisgah. A young Christian statesman promptly replied, "Moses, Elias, and Jacob Stone."

The Saucon Iron Company, in Hellertown, Bucks county, has $500,000 capital, employs three hundred men, and pays to its workmen every month some $30,000.

The East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association began its annual session at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, yesterday.

Last week, while snowballing, a lady named Burt, of Bethlehem, was struck in the eye by a snowball thrown by a companion, and had the eyeball literally knocked out from its socket, it hanging suspended on the cheek.

The Scranton *Republican* of Tuesday gives the following account of an explosion of fire-damp: "Yesterday afternoon about half-past one a terrible and melancholy accident happened at the Oxford mines, in Hyde Park, by which six small boys came very near losing their lives. The particulars, as far as we were able to ascertain, are as follows: Four sons of Mrs. Eliza Ward, accompanied by two boys named Gillion, went into the mule-way of the Oxford shaft for the purpose of getting coal, which it appears they were in the habit of doing. It seems they penetrated further than usual, and came in contact with fire-damp which exploded when the flame of their lamps came in contact with it. The explosion must have been, of considerable force for the little fellows, besides being fearfully burned, were badly bruised. Their lamps were all blown out and they were left in the dark in this terrible condition. The oldest of the four brothers, who is badly injured, showed a great deal of presence of mind. He discovered one of the props to be on fire, which showed a faint light. He took off his coat and set it on fire, which furnished light for them to get out. The four Ward brothers were brought to Throop's City Hospital, where their wounds were dressed by Drs. Throop and Squires, and everything done to alleviate their suffering and make them comfortable. Michael and James Gillion were too severely injured to be taken to the hospital. It is thought that James cannot recover. Pat. Ward, who has also a small infant, is at the hospital and bestowing a mother's care on her four suffering children. Joseph, aged four years, is burned badly in the face, on the hands, arms and legs. James, aged twelve, seemed to be suffering more pain than Patrick, and was injured in the same manner. Patrick, aged ten, is thought to be fatally injured. He seemed to be unconscious. Every particle of hair is burned from his head, and his face, hands, arms and legs are worse than his brother's. Edward, aged about eight years, escaped with comparatively few injuries.

A lucky Harrisburger caught an eel in the Susquehanna, weighing nine and a half pounds.

The Shippensburg Normal school can accommodate 800 students and 300 boarders, and the chapel connected with it is capable of seating 1,000 people. The school will open on the 15th of April for the reception of students.

The Carncross & Dixie Minstrels gave an entertainment in Washington last evening.

Henry T. Burley, of Erie, fell dead in Chicago on the 24th inst., of heart disease.

PERSONAL.

The Rondout *Freeman* says: "Mr. Samuel Williams, the oldest printer in the country hereabouts, walked into our office on Monday, as spry as a cricket, and set 1,000 ems for the Greeley monument. He is eighty-four years old, and started the Bennington *News Letter* in 1812, and after serving on the Albany *Argus* for five years, started the *Orange Farmer*. He set his 1,000 ems in two hours, which is doing well for a man of his age." Alluding to the above, Thurlow Weed says, in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "This typographical achievement creates a desire in another old printer to try his hand 'at case,'" Though a stranger for many years to the 'space box,' I am strongly inclined to follow the laudable example of my old friend Williams. In February, 1816, just fifty-seven years ago, I was working with Samuel Williams as journeyman printer for Jesse Buel, in the office of the Albany *Argus*. And now, at the age of eighty-four, Mr. Williams contributes his '1,000 ems' in commemoration of a departed craftsman who has since filled a large space in the world's eye, but who, when we, mature in years, had commenced the battle of life, was but six years old."

The Auburn *News* states that Miss Anna Dickinson is about to wed a distinguished young member of the press of New York city.

Charlotte Cushman's health seems to be quite broken down this winter. She has finally given up her public engagements in the South and West.

Mr. Edwin James, who was expelled from the English Bar, and after an effectual attempt to gain distinction as a lawyer in New York, returned to London to abuse American institutions, has failed to be restored to the right to practice in England.

It is well known that Alexander Von Humboldt died in a state bordering on poverty. His financial embarrassments were caused by his loss, in 1843, of the sum of nine or ten thousand dollars in gold, which the King of Prussia had presented to him. At the time it was believed that the money had been stolen from the great savant; but the police were unable to find any clue to its disappearance. Strange to say a short time since the gentleman now living in the house formerly occupied by Humboldt, found the money in a small box among some old rubbish in the cellar.

An old colored woman, known as Charlotte Wagner, of Edina, Knox county, Mo., desires information as to the whereabouts of her children, viz.: Charlotte, Louisa, Georgiana and Leroy. They were slaves of the late Col. Thos. Wagner, of Macon, Georgia. Just before the war they were separated. The mother was sold and taken to Texas, and two of the children were taken to Auburn, Alabama. Southern papers please copy. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received.

Mr. Irving, son of Pierre Irving, and grand nephew of Washington Irving, has been temporarily appointed to the Professorship of Rhetoric and the English Language in the University of Michigan, made vacant by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's resignation.

The widow of ex-President Polk recently gave a public reception to the members of the Tennessee Legislature at her residence in Nashville.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wine glass full of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or many other causes, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

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Chairman Building Committee.
27feb

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 26, 1873.

The commercial and mercantile agencies report numerous and large failures of busines firms and group them in a way to create the impression that they are of more frequent occurrence and of greater extent than is the usual ratio at this season of the year. While the feeling of apprehension is quite natural, it is very presence will incite caution and ward off any serious evil; there seems to be no ground for the belief that any real calamity is about to occur; the banks are in good condition, although their reports show that they are doing all they can to relieve the legitimate trade of the country. The Philadelphia *Ledger* sums up the causes of stringency and derangement as follows:

"First, the vast destruction of property in this country by fire, equal to several hundred millions of dollars in less than two years. Second, the extension of our railway system and other works of internal improvement. During 1870 seven thousand miles of new railroad were constructed, representing a cost of two hundred and eighty millions of dollars. Third, the refusal of Congress to fund the three per cent. certificates. Fourth, the stock blockade, which interfered greatly with business in the interior, more especially with the movement of produce from farmers' storehouses to railroad depots, preventing the farmer from paying the storekeeper, and the storekeeper in town from discharging his obligations to merchants in the large cities. Fifth, the outflow of currency to the interior, an operation not only unusual but almost unprecedented. Sixth, the large shipments of specie to Europe, the amount now held by the banks being smaller than for the corresponding period of any previous year for five years past. Seventh, the high freight charges of railways. Eighth, the hoarding of legal tender notes in the Southern States."

A combination of so many causes acting at the same time would seem to be sufficient to cause stringency in any important commercial center. There seems to be much business alone on too small an amount of capital. We need an increase of real wealth, not of mere legal representatives in the shape of irredeemable paper. Increase the circulating medium a hundred millions, and the wealth of the country is not increased by a single *iota*.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 26 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	115	115	115	115
Canton						
Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	90½	90½	89½	89¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	65¾	65¾	65¾	66	66	65¾
Adams Ex	93	93	93	93		
Wells, Fargo Express	85					
American Ex	57½					
United States Express	73½		73½		73½	73½
New York Central	103	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Erie	64¾	64¾	65	65¼	64¾	64¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central			119			
Cleveland and Pittsb'g						
Chicago and Rock Island						
Do preferred						
Rock Island	112¾				112	112¾
St. Paul	33	33				
Do. Preferred	53	53				
Wabash	35¾	35¾				
Do. Preferred	73	73				
Fort Wayne	93	93				
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Union Pacific	34½	35	35¼	34½		
Chicago and Alton		93				
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem		129		128		
New Jersey Central						
C. C. & I. C.	41¾	41¾	41			40¾
Hannibal St. Jos						40¾
Iron Mountain						
Panama					45	

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881		115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1858			114¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	113½	113½	113½
Gold	114¾	114¾	115
Currency 6s	114	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Currency Funding	114¾

—As there are a number of parties here interested in North Carolina bonds, we copy the following. If they wish to participate in its benefits, if any, they may arise from the suit they should send in their names as requested:

"A meeting of holders of North Carolina special tax bonds was held on Wednesday afternoon at office on Broad street. Mr. Hart, of Canada, on report of his visit to North Carolina and his unsuccessful attempt to obtain payment of interest on his bonds. He also presented the written opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to the effect that the holders of the special tax bonds have a preferred claim against the State for interest, and that he (Mr. Johnson) is ready (if desired) to commence suit in the United States Circuit Court in May to compel the State Auditor to pay the past-due coupons on those bonds. It was voted that suit be commenced as this advised, on behalf of as many holders of these bonds as shall pledge themselves to pay their proportion of the expense, none who do not thus declare themselves to be included in the suit. Messrs. T. Dennis, Jr., Leggate and J. B. Manning, were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution. At the close of the meeting, holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 signed the proposed agreement. Signatures will be received until April 15."

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania Central	90¾	Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Reading	87½	Lehigh Navigation	38
United Co.'s of N.J.	125¾	Pittsburgh 8s	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	33½	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	Central Transport'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather has moderated considerably, but as yet there is much ice on the streets, and the rivers are practically closed to the navigation of steamers. Trade, we are loath to say, rules dull in most departments, but we can discern everywhere signs of great activity in business when the spring trade shall have fairly opened. The market as a general rule is steady and prices unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,640	8,664	20,304
Apples, barrels	537	1,427	1,964
Cheese, boxes	710	129	839
Corn, sacks	6,727	3,562	10,289
Wheat, sacks	1,619	2,438	4,057
Barley, sacks	1,188	5,614	6,802
Rye, sacks	1,460	235	1,695
Oats, sacks	9,076	7,239	16,315
Butter, packages	410	316	726
Bacon, pieces	11,432	11,764	23,196
Bacon, tierces	562	92	654

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Flour, bbls	22,814	19,804	21,006	19,839	20,305
Apples, barrels	2,708	2,000	1,964	1,964	1,964
Cheese, boxes	968	1,044	1,669	1,693	1,379
Corn, sacks	15,414	9,441	12,893	12,893	10,289
Wheat, sacks	17,417	25,150	26,899	17,156	11,476
Rye, sacks	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,695
Barley, sacks	8,020	5,491	8,393	8,219	3,854
Oats, sacks	14,502	13,494	13,456	13,456	block bound
Butter, packages	875	999	2,036	1,444	1,374
Bacon, pieces	7,898	14,758	31,192	42,324	23,196
Bacon, tierces			1,404	705	1,061

Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Trade is improving, and sales are reported at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 4½@4¾c; refined, 5¾@6c; pots, 9½@9¾c; pearls, 11c; Arcanic, 3¾@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

BAGGING—As before stated, the market is dull, owing to increased stocks. We quote choice varieties at $1 50@3 00 per bbl. Receipts light.

ALE—Sales of Pittsburgh brands at the following figures: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $14. Trade active.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER—There is an improved demand, with sales at 50@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Strictly prime choice butter is very scarce, and sells quickly at 30@33c ₩ lb; fair to good 20a 25c. Store packed unsalable.

BEANS—Sales white navy at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales at 3½@3½c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—We are reported sales: Banner 1 lb cans, at $6 00 ₩ dozen; ¼ lb cans $3 25; ½ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet at 4¾@7c.

CHEESE—Receipts very light and market unchanged. Prices nominally as follows: New York Goshen 17c; fine western and State 16c; common 15c; Sweitzer 14@16c.

CHARCOAL—The market is fully supplied. Sales Sackett's and Carey's berries at $14@15 ₩ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@3 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 25.

CARBON OIL—Sales of car lots at 16½@16¾c. The ordinary entrance from stores of small lots is 17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair demand, with sales at $8 00 ₩ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 7¾@9c; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Unsalable at 5¾@5¾c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 27@28c ₩ dozen. The cold weather has had the effect of lessening the supply, and prices are firmer.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last report 1,950 barrels. It will be noted that there is a large decline in certain hands of Western flours. Trade is reported moderately active, and prices incline to lower figures. We quote store rates as follows: Penn Mills $10; Our Fritz $9 25; Rising Sun $8 25; Minnesota Island $8 50; oat meal $8 00; corn meal $3 25. Choice red winter flours command $9 00@9 30 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following were the receipts of grain at the elevator, and by rail and river since our last.

ELEVATOR.

Wheat, bushels	1,000 Corn, bushels 2,910
Oats, bushels	1,188 Barley, bushels 456

RAIL AND RIVER.

Wheat, sacks	312 Barley, sacks 624
Oats, sacks	399 Corn, sacks 326

Dealers report the market dull all round, and give as a reason why wheat is dull the fact that country millers are supping their customers with low grade corn flours, claiming that they cannot pay the prices asked for wheat and sell at a fair profit. The oats and corn market is overstocked and sales dull. Rye and barley quiet. The following are the quiling rates by car load: Wheat—white $1 90; red $1 85; amber $1 87. Corn—yellow 55c; mixed 53c. Oats—prime 45c. Rye 95c. Barley 85@90c for spring; fall 95c@$1 00.

GROCERIES—We are reported an active trade demand, particularly for sugars, molasses and coffees. Since the resumption of navigation large receipts of sweets have arrived from New Orleans, bringing to remembrance the good old times that ruled before the rebellion. We have no change to note in prices. The stocks held by leading dealers are full and complete in all respects, and as prices *may* go up, now is the time for retail dealers to replenish their stocks. Country merchants are invited to examine stocks, secure a list of prices and become acquainted with the terms on which goods are sold. This done, purchases will necessarily follow. In this connection, it may not be amiss to mention the fact that our hotels are fast filling up with strangers, the greater proportion of whom are attracted thither with the view of being early in the field to secure their spring supplies. Below will be found the quotations on which actual sales are made:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & R, yellow, 10c; H & R, C, 10c; H & R, extra, 11¼c; Phœnix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11¾c; Calvert's A, sugar cured 12¾c; last years granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾; New Orleans 10@12c.

Coffees—Fair Rio, ordinary good 21¾@22¾; prime 23 @23¾c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½; old crop washed, 30@35c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Common 29@34c; Crystal 35c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 50c; Phœnix 50c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9¾c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 75c; prime 73c ₩ gallon.

Peachs Syrups—The

Potatoes—Layers $2 50; Valencies 10¾c; Muscatels $3 50; seedless $5 50 ₩ box.

HAY—Market dull; sales on wharf and track at $26@28; wagons $16@28 as to quality.

HONEY—Small sales at 30@40c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 50@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; lobbing lots, 72@73c ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—Bran 90@95c ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @1 20.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track in car lots, 70@75c; from store 80@85c. Ordinary mixed are sold at considerably lower rates.

RAGS—Sales at 2@3½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 at $1 45.

SAPOLIO—Demand fair at $6 00 ₩ case of 6 dozen each.

SEEDS—Market firm; clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $3 00@3 90; flaxseed $1 90 ₩ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 89c ₩ gal.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was decidedly dull, with a slight misunderstanding among dealers as to the value of the raw material. Crude was even weaker than the day previous. Parker's was offered at $2 15 per barrel, equal to 5¾c per gallon here. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Standard brands was offered free in cars at works in 50 to 100 bbl lots at 16¾c, round lots 16c, for Eastern delivery. We quote: March, 18¾c; April, 19¼c; April to July, 20¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady. Prices unchanged. Country, $1 85 al 90; city, $2 00@2 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 26.—The *Courier* says: The market remains dull at about yesterday's figures, with the exception of Parker's landing, where there is a decline. The market closed dull. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 20
500 bbls upper road, T. P	2 25
1,000 bbls upper road, P. F	2 25
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 15

NEW YORK, February 26, closing 25.—The market is more in buyer's favor. Crude in bulk 9c. Refined 19¾@20c. Crude 36½@37c. Parker's City refined at 19¾c. Philadelphia delivery being quiet at 19c.

ROUSEVILLE, February 26.—Market quiet and dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—Market dull and nothing doing at $2 20.

OIL CITY, February 26.—Market dull at $2 40; upper road $2 20; lower road $2 30@2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Market quiet; S. W. 19c; crude 9¾c; cases 24¾c; April to May 25c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, February 26.—Market quiet at $2 15.

ROUSEVILLE, February 25.—Market quiet at $2 15a 2 17½.

TIDIOUTE, February 26.—Market quiet and firm at $2 15.

OIL CITY, February 26.—Market quiet at about $2 40.

TITUSVILLE, February 26.—Market very dull and broke at close 20@25 (125); April to May 25c.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Crude 9¾c; refined 19¾c. Market quiet and dull until 1 P. M., when it became firmer and active; quotations unchanged; sales at 20c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

P. F. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 24, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	239
Stewart, F & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	467
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	471
Total		1,138

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Hoff	Tidioute Oil Works	291
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	624
Owner	American O Works	221
Fisher Bros	Fairview Oil Works	155
O J Greer	Riverside Oil Works	314
Owner	C C Beggs	148
Owner	Brilliant Oil Works	149
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	790
O J Greer	American Oil Works	89
Wister & Co	Citizens' Oil Works	466
N W Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	315
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	75
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	599
S M Robinson	Keystone Oil Works	81
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	544
N W Stevenson	Bell's Yard	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shippers.	Bbls.	Shippers.	Bbls.
Nonpareil	391	Peerless Oil Wks	624
Imperial Oil Wks	301	Fairview Oil Wks	155
Riverside Oil Wks	314	C C Beggs	148
Brilliant Oil Works	149	Standard Oil Wks	790
Citizens' Oil Works	98	Radiant Oil Works	315
Sunbeam Oil Wks	75	Vesta Oil Works	599
Keystone Oil Wks	81	Bell's Yard	80
Total			4,624

Iron Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments as reported to the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, February 22, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Pig.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	6,695	905	....	....
A. and F. R. W.	1,240	10	120	20
R. I. L. and St. L. R. W.	....	....	....	20
T. W. and W. R. W.	....	....	....	130
C. A. and W. R. W.	....	....	30	290
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	....	300	180
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	....	....	419	288
St. L., B. and S. Ills. R. W.	....	....	33	220
Lower Mississippi river	....	....	60	....
Total tons	7,935	1,035	1,020	1,028
Week previous	7,125	1,850	1,130	1,950

—*St. Louis Republican.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been light. Especially is this the case with through cattle, the run of which has been the lightest for a long time. It is said that shippers could not get cars at Chicago, and that a good many cattle intended via Pennsylvania Central Rai road went East over the northern route. The market is slow, and buyers are taking hold sparingly. Some of the dealers report prices a shade stronger than last week, while others say there is no improvement. We believe $6 65 was the highest price paid for a drove of cattle to-day, though $7 was paid for four head weighing in the neighborhood of 2,200 lbs. Below will be found the current rates:

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 87; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 50; prime 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75; common $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continues light. The market today was but moderately active, though prices remain firm and steady. The quality of the stock arriving is generally common, and prime hogs are scarce, hardly enough arriving to meet the demand. Some of the dealers are of the opinion that a bunch of choice Philadelphia hogs, if in the yards at present, would bring 6c.

Following are the rates at which the different grades sold to-day:

Extra Philadelphia $5 75; prime Philadelphia $5 50 to $5 65; prime Yorkers $5 25 to $5 30.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The market to-day ruled rather slow on all grades. Philadelphia buyers are trying to bear the market down, but as yet have not succeeded. Some few loads of sheep changed hands at about the following rates:

Extra 100 lb fine wool $6 75; extra 95 lb fine wool $6 50 to $6 60; extra 90 lb fine wool $6 25 to $6 40; extra 85 lb fine wool $5 50 to $5 75; fair 80 lb fine wool $5 00 to $5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 26, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull, weak, and unchanged; No 2 spring Chicago $1 19¾@1 19¾ per; $1 19⅝ seller March; $1 22½ do April; No 1 do $1 26@1 28; No 3 do $1 00@1 01; rejected 90@91c, according to localities. Corn quiet and unchanged; no 2 mixed 31c cash; 31⅞c seller April; 36c do May; No 2 rejected 27@27½c. Oats—No 2 steady at 22@22¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2, 63¾c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall 70 2, 70@72½c; No 2, 55c. Receipts of wheat, corn and oats; Timothy seed steady, with a moderate demand at $3@3 25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; prime nominal at $13@13, cash; $13 40@13 45 seller April. Lard easier at $7 60, cash, or seller March; $7 85 seller April; lard at $7 80. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders, loose, at 4½@5c; clear rib sides 5¾@5¾c. Green hams scarce and firm; no sales dressed hogs. Demand active, and prices advanced to 5¾@5¾c; is few fancy $5 70, cash. Timothy seed steady, with a moderate demand at $3@3 25.

WHISKY—Dull, and prices are nominal at 86¾@ 86¾c; 90c asked.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 21½c; sales of futures for the week as follows: February 20¾@20 3-16c; March 20¾@20 5-16c; April 20 9-16@20 5-8c; May 20¾@20 15-16c; June 21⅛@21 3-16c; July 21¼c. Flour more active; receipts 6,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine State and Western $5 25@5 50; common to good $7 00@7 50; good to choice $7 65@8 25. Rye four quiet at $5 80@6 20. Corn meal in good demand; yellow western $4 25@4 50. Wheat lower at 91@93c. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 22,000 bush; No 3 spring $1 50; No 2 do $1 51; No 1 do $1 58; white Mi higan nominal $1 66; No 2 Milwaukee about $1 65@1 66. Flour steady at 63¾@64c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 25,000 bush; new mixed western 50a55c; white western 58@60c. Corn and lower; receipts 51,000 bushels; new mixed western 50a55c; white western 58@60c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Hops dull; eastern and western 40@50c. Lc the firm at 9@9½c. Whisky dull; domestic fr ights. Coffee—Rio firm; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans 72@80c. Petroleum—Crude 8¾; refined 20c. Turpentine dull at 46¾@47c. Provisions—Mess pork firm; new $13 50@13 75. Lard firm; prime 7 15-16@8 1-16c; kettle 8¾@8 1-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 3,162 head; total for the week 5,808 head; the run of stock this week of excellent quality; cattle sold firm, but it is thought will ultimately yield to the pressure for lower prices; about 700 head disposed of; sales 188 Illinois steers, 1,218 to 1,617 lbs, at $5 50@7 00; 55 Ohio, 1,044 to 1,179 lbs, at $4 50a 6 00; 24 Indiana steers, 1,050 to 1,320 lbs, at $4 85@6 00; 87 Missouri, 963 to 1,300 lbs, each at $5@6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5,200 head; total for the week 10,000 head; market flat at 25c decline from last week's closing prices; sales, 11 choice Canada sheep, 110 lbs, at $5 95; 90 Canada sheep, 135 lbs, at $7 50; 183 Ohio sheep, 94 lbs, at $6 60; 41 Michigan sheep, 94 to 114 lbs, at $6a7 37½. Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head; total for the week 10,600 head; market steady at 10a15c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices; but few loads offering, most of the receipts being through consignments; sales 60 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 139 to 174 lbs, at $5 10a5 40.

The marks last evening indicated five feet nine inches and a stationary stand. The weather is mild, and navigation will be resumed by the departure of the Mollie Moore, Captain Arnold, leaving for St. Louis at 3 P. M.

The Wild Duck left the "ore pile" with 1,000 tons of ore for Pittsburgh.

The excursion steamer Messenger, Capt. Cook, is due. She will probably be found at the landing this morning.

The Wheeling packet, Carrie Brooke, Capt. Darlington, will resume her place in the trade on Friday.

The new passenger packet receiving her machinery and outfit at Middleport will be christened Katie M.

Captain Dan McAleer, the river prophet of Cincinnati, is in Cincinnati. His fishes have not one cent on his pile.

Ar New Orleans, last Friday, coal was sold to eamers at 75c per bbl. At Baton Rouge, same day, the price was 50c per bbl.

The steamer Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is announced to leave for Brownsville at 7 A. M. this morning, from the wharfboat.

The rates from Cairo to New Orleans are 32½c, cash, and 60c, prepaid on flour. In the bonds low 40c. per cwt, was offered.

The packet Bell, Capt. M. A. Cox, takes her departure on Saturday, for Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. Shippers, bear this in mind.

A coal boat lying at the Ironton landing, belonging to Sam. Davidson, was sunk on Sunday morning. It had about 1,500 bushels of coal.

It is said that the steamers leaving St. Louis will shorter make their hour of departure at 12 M., so as to pass Louisville in daylight, the shadow of the age being already there.

Captain Samuel F. Bickerstaff succeeds Capt. Hannah as Superintendent of the Wheeling district, and not Captain Devenney in the seventh district, as erroneously published.

The first class freight packet Mollie Moore, Captain Arnold, takes her departure for St. Louis at St. Louis and intermediate points. Shippers will do this to-day. Our old friend Captain McCosh, will be found in the office.

River men complain considerably about the position of the new piers of the Kinkaid over the Ohio ridge over the Tennessee. They say it is serious al danger ous obstruction to navigation. It is high time power to have the evil remedied. Why can't they do it?

The mail packet R. Bennett, Capt. Carmack, leaves her departure for Brownsville and intermediate and points. The repairs at Lock No. 3 were expected to be completed last night. If this proves to be the fact, the mail boats will leave in time as before.

Swift's iron and steel works, of Cincinnati, are successful bidders for the building of a new iron railing boat for the government. They have ask- ed the City Council for the privilege to remove the river front from Goodman street to the Licking river or one year for the construction of a ways to build he boats.

United States Marshal Packard, or New Orleans, notifies all persons interested in the Charles Todman to appear on the third Monday in March and show cause why she should not be sold to satisfy George McKenna and others. He also gives a similar notice to the former owner of the Big Horn to appear at the same time. William Carrol is the plaintiff in this case.

R. G. Brazelton, candidate for Mayor of Paducah, once owned the Lewella, from the bottom of which he Ada Heliman was built. His captain, in spite of repeated remonstrances, persisted in keeping constored a worthless carpenter. Growing desperate, Brazelton himself hired a "chips:" when the carpenter saw the hatchet and chisels in the owner coming on board he frantically rushed to B. and asked him if he reckoned the old man thought he had quit the boat?"

Monday's Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following: Captain John A. Hook, of Pittsburgh, arrived in the city last night to look after the interest of the Mary Davage and barges, the boat that Capt. John W. Anawalt lost his life from at the Pocahontaspath's Point on last Thursday night. By reference to the advertisement columns it will be seen that a liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of his body. We learn from Captain Hook that the Mary Davage was barges were at Peckinpaugh's Point about 11 o'clock at night, when there was a heavy gale blowing. Captain Anawalt, after giving proper directions how to land the boat, went out upon the barges to see that they were all right, and while on them he was either blown overboard or knocked off by a projecting limb.

The following is an extract from the advertisement referred to above, and is signed by Mr. N. J. Bigley, Pittsburgh:

"Supposed to have fallen overboard at Peckenpaugh's Point, on the Ohio river, eighty miles below Louisville, on the night of the 20th, a man about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, of dark complexion, having dark hair, with full beard and mustache; was dressed in dark pants, brown sack coat and brown chinchilla overcoat."

His First Boarding.—Capt. Anawalt commenced steamboating in 1848 as second clerk of the Atlantic on the Monongahela river. Capt. James Parkinson was then commissary, and Capt. R. Morrison, clerk. Capt. Mason, after a while, resigned his position and he was induced to take command. The steamboat, in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Capt. Anawalt was promoted to the vacancy, which position he held for a number of years. Last spring he had command of the Davenport, in the Upper Mississippi, and remained on her till the close of the season. In January last he took charge of the steamer Mary Davage, at Cairo, brought her here and was en route home to Pittsburgh when he met with the fatal accident. He has also commanded in his time the White Rose, Kate Putnam, the second steamer of that name built, the present one, being still in existence, being the third, Gen. Gaines, Bay City and many others. He was about forty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and three children in Pittsburgh. He has a policy of insurance on his life but for what amount we were unable to ascertain. He is well known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and who will deeply regret to hear of his sudden demise. The flags of the steamers in port yesterday were displayed at half-mast in honor of the deceased.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* has the following: The flags at the landing were at half-mast in respect to the memory of Capt. John Anawalt, drowned off the Mary Davage last week. He was a fair specimen of the large-hearted, good natured man frequently met with in the steamboat fraternity, and as a gentleman and an officer few surpassed him. The Cincinnati and St. Louis pilots offer the following token of respect:

CINCINNATI, February 24.

"The Mutual Aid and Improvement Society Lodge, No. 2, of Cincinnati and Louisville Pilots, held a meeting to-day and passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, Capt. John W. Anawalt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and

"Whereas, By his death the community has lost an esteemed and valued citizen, the Mutual Aid and Improvement Society one of its best friends, and the steamboat interests a faithful and efficient officer, having lost his life while in the discharge of his official duty as commander of the steamer Mary Davage during a terrible storm on the Lower Ohio on the night of February 20, 1873, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the officers and members of Lodge No. 2, M. A. and I. Society Cincinnati and St. Louis Pilots, that we offer to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, sincerely hoping it may be sanctified to the bereaved friends.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family.

"M. Kirkpatrick, President.

"R. G. Shinkle, Secretary."

Imports by Rail and River.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Schemaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; P Duff & Sons, 5 bbls cider; F Eschbaum, 21 bdls c bars; H Gerwig & Sons, 41 bales twine; W F Townsend, 12 sx

The Pittsburgh Commercial. Thursday, February 27, 1873.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Council of Spanish Bourbons.

INSURRECTION IN RUSSIA.

Carlists Marching on Madrid.

LONDON, February 26.—It is rumored that General Leballo, a Carlist leader, is marching on Madrid with four battalions.

Foreign men-of-war are cruising off the Spanish coast to protect subjects of their respective governments.

Italy, Austria and a majority of European powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

Russia is not disposed to recognize in any manner the present Spanish government.

MADRID, February 26.—The government is organizing an army of twenty battalions to fight the Carlist insurgents. Senor Tetuan, Minister of Finance, has assured the officers of the new mortgage bank that the government will respect all financial engagements made by the government of King Amadeus.

Switzerland Recognizes the Spanish Republic —Germany and Austria Hesitating.

BERNE, February 26.—The Swiss government has formally recognized the Republic of Spain. In their note to the Spanish government the Federal Council say they hope that after strife and suffering there will be peace and prosperity for the country.

VIENNA, February 26.—The Austrian government is disposed to act with Prussia and Russia in regard to the new government in Spain. It considers that the latter is not yet secure enough in the possession of power to be entitled to full acknowledgment as one of the European governments.

BERLIN, February 26.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* shows that the Republic of Spain is not feebly rooted. It has to meet with fresh internal struggles and the attempts of European socialists to make their profit out of it, and to cope with them successfully, before it can consider itself established.

Council of Spanish Bourbons.

PARIS, February 26.—*La Liberte* reports that a family council had been held by the Spanish Bourbons in Paris, and that ex-Queen Isabella has summoned her son, Prince Alfonso, from Rome. The leading governments of Europe have agreed to protect Portugal against aggressions from Spain.

French Constitutional Reform Project.

PARIS, February 26.—The moderate Left resolved to support the Constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty, as amended by the adoption of M. Dufaure's proposition for a second chamber. The extreme Left will oppose it, and the moderate Right may abstain from voting. It is estimated, however, that Thiers will have a majority of one hundred when the project comes to a vote.

Insurrection in the Provinces.

VIENNA, February 26.—A Socialist insurrection is reported among the peasants in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The insurgents, it is said, are murdering their opponents and plundering and burning property. A large force of Russian troops, sent to suppress the insurrection, were defeated.

LONDON, February 26.—No additional intelligence has been received here of the insurrection of peasantry in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. The government of Russia forbids the transmission of any dispatches relative to the trouble.

Trade Strikes in Germany.

BERLIN, February 26.—The journeymen bakers in Stuigart have struck work for higher wages. The association of German master printers in Leipzig have resolved to lock out all employees who belong to the "compositors' Society, if the strike now in progress continues after a certain day.

Six my Meeting of Insurance Stockholders.

LONDON, February 26.—The stockholders of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company held a stormy meeting to-day. The trouble growing out of the fact that no dividend has been declared, owing to the heavy losses of the company by the conflagrations in Chicago and Boston.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 26.—The American Clun, of Liverpool, gave a grand ball in celebration of Washington's birthday.

The condition of Count Bernstorf is hopeless. His disease is dropsy.

Sir William Fry Channel, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, died to-day.

The Coal Strike in Wales.

LONDON, February 26.—Sir Rowland Stephenson is acting as mediator between the masters and men of South Wales for the settlement of the strike. The Dowlass Company yesterday extinguished the fires in their furnaces. It is probable that the coal miners in North Wales will strike in a fortnight, if the increase of wages they demand is not conceded. The mining districts are quiet.

Opening of the Greek Chambers.

ATHENS, February 26.—King George opened the Greek Chambers to-day in a speech, in which he said the foreign relations of the country were satisfactory. The royal speech promises reforms in the government, continuance of railroad construction, and the strengthening of the army and fleet.

The Spanish Republic will Defend the Antilles.

MADRID, February 26.—The Minister of the Colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to be firm and calm. A circular to-day says that the republic will defend at whatever price the integrity of the Antilles.

Marine News.]

LIVERPOOL, February 26.—The steamships Partabia, Grecia and Baltic have arrived.

LONDON, February 26.—The steamship Grecian, from Liverpool for Palermo, with forty hands on board, is supposed to be lost.

European Markets.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

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FROM CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Measures for Internal Improvement Before the Legislature—The Iron Valley and Pennsylvania Line Railroad—The Iron and Coal Fields—Furnaces, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 20, 1873.

The Legislature of this State, now in session, has under consideration the propriety of making liberal appropriations for the development of its resources by internal improvements throughout the State. Among the numerous bills now pending there is one that is likely to pass, providing for the survey of the "Iron Valley and Pennsylvania Line Railroad," which will be of great importance to the country through which it is to pass, and to the iron interest of your city. The bill referred to provides for a survey of a route for the above road, commencing at a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Road twelve miles east of Grafton, and running by the way of Frankling Furnace, Kingwood (the county seat of Preston), Muddy Creek Furnace, Bruceton Mills, Brandonville, and thence to the Pennsylvania line in the county of Fayette. Last winter, through the energy and influence of the late Hon. Andrew Stewart and others of Fayette county, your Legislature passed a concurrent act authorizing the construction of a railroad from Falls City, a point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, some sixty-five or seventy miles east of Pittsburgh, to connect with this road. The entire distance from the Baltimore and Ohio Road to the Connellsville Road by this route will be about fifty miles.

The route contemplated is a continuous water line through a valley abounding with valuable timber, coal and iron ore, the coal veins running from four to eight feet, and iron ore from two to fourteen feet in thickness. The Franklin, Muddy Creek and Wharton Iron Works are located on the line of this road. The Franklin Furnace, I understand, is the most extensive in this State, and could be made a valuable feeder to the iron interest of your city, could you be reached by this contemplated enterprise. I also understand that an enterprising company from the State of Vermont have bought the Muddy Creek furnace, and are now putting their machinery, &c., in ample order, with a view of extending their capacity to manufacture pig metal. This valley is decidedly the richest in iron ore of any county I know of this side of the Iron Mountains of Missouri, and why it has been overlooked up to this time, when iron manufacturers have had to pay such exorbitant prices for pig metals, is a mystery to me, especially when it is known that pig metal can be manufactured in this valley for less than one-half the prices now paid by the trade.

There is another important matter connected with the construction of this road, which is worthy the attention of capitalists and iron companies and capitalists, to which I desire to call attention. I am informed that nearly all the coke shipped from the neighborhood of Connellsville to Connellsville, the southwestern market, is shipped to Parkersburg by the way of Cumberland, Maryland, making a distance down and up the river of 350 miles, when the same market could be reached by this contemplated route by a distance not exceeding 200 miles. In order to work, the road running from Cumberland to Grafton, and then directly back west by the way of Grafton, making a trip of something like 260 miles to Grafton, the latter place could be reached from Falls City by this route in less than seventy-five miles, thereby saving in travel nearly two hundred miles, by which kind of the heavy grades to overcome from Piedmont to Newburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Before closing, allow me to say that, having been a citizen of West Virginia for the last twenty years, I throw out these reflections and suggestions from a personal knowledge of the country, and would add that I don't know of any section of country within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh, where capital can be so profitably invested in this region, from the fact that lands can now be bought from ten to twenty dollars per acre, whereas no better lands in the Frostburg mining district are selling from one hundred to five hundred dollars per acre.

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Silas Betts, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
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Miss Anna Dodman, New York, N. Y.	3
Bridgeport Brass Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Mollie Flow Co., Mobile, Ill.	3
Cauldwell & Whitney, New York, N. Y.	3
Wm. H. Chen, St. Louis, Missouri.	3
Greer & King, Dayton, O.	3
Kate Gardner, Mail, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Berney Caughton, East Liberty, Station A, Pa.	3
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THE ALLEGED WIFE POISONER.

Arrest of Nunns—He Occupies a Cell in the Station House.

An information was made before the Mayor on Tuesday, by John Cribbs, of Johnston's Station, charging Wm. Nunns with the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Nunns, by giving her poison. The day that the information had been made was not made public, from the fact that it might defeat the ends of justice. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Nunns, and last night he occupied a cell in the Central Station House. On the afternoon that the information was made, County Detective Dressler and Mr. Wylie of Parnassus, started in pursuit of Nunns. The telegraph led to the belief that defendant had gone to New Castle, but it was subsequently ascertained that Nunns was in Steubenville. A stranger had been noticed by the police of that place, and as they were in possession of defendant's description, they compared notes, and decided that the stranger was the man wanted. A telegram to this effect was received by Chief of Police Irwin, and the Mayor at once ordered an arrest to be made. Yesterday another dispatch from Steubenville announced the arrest of the alleged prisoner, and Detective Wimmer was detailed to go to Steubenville and bring him to this city. This Mr. Wilmot did, lodging Nunns safely in the lock-up last night.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to appointment, District Attorney Bayne had various witnesses in the case before him, and heard their statements, with a view to ascertaining whether a post mortem examination of the remains, including an analysis of the stomach, would be justified by the circumstances. The statements made were not sworn statements, but they were such as to convince the District Attorney of their entire truthfulness. The evidence was for the most part a recapitulation of what has already been published. There were one or two additional points of importance brought out. One was elicided in the statement made by the woman who attended Mrs. Nunns after her husband had given her the second dose of poison. She stated that she was the most constant and intense agony, and seemed to be burning up. There were evidences of vomiting. When she had swallowed had burned her stomach and bowels literally to pieces. Deceased's abdomen was one from two to fourteen feet in thickness. The Franklin, Muddy Creek and Wharton Iron Works are located on the line of this road. The Franklin Furnace, I understand, is the most extensive in this State, and could be made a valuable feeder to the iron interest of your city, could you be reached by this contemplated enterprise. I also understand that an enterprising company from the State of Vermont have bought the Muddy Creek furnace, and are now putting their machinery, &c., in ample order, with a view of extending their capacity to manufacture pig metal. This valley is decidedly the richest in iron ore of any county I know of this side of the Iron Mountains of Missouri, and why it has been overlooked up to this time, when iron manufacturers have had to pay such exorbitant prices for pig metals, is a mystery to me, especially when it is known that pig metal can be manufactured in this valley for less than one-half the prices now paid by the trade.

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The Marshal's Office.

Captain John Hall, of United States Marshal for the Western District, has taken possession of his new room in the Custom House, and is fitting it up in elegant style. The room is in the southwest corner, has been entirely refrescoed and repainted, and is now being furnished. Captain Hall is determined to have a comfortable office, and attend strictly to his business, and what the government will not support in the way of office furniture he will put out of his own private purse. We commend his good taste, and congratulate him on the possession of such desirable quarters.

The South Side Police Case.

There was a hearing yesterday morning before Deputy Mayor Heland in the case of Adam Lang, proprietor of a concert saloon on the South Side, and his bar-keeper, who were charged by officer Dennis Marley with violating the ordinance in regard to a prisoner. It is alleged that a row occurred at the saloon, and that officer Marley arrested a man named Murry, and that the accused attempted to rescue him. Officer Marley called upon officer McCoy, who, it was also alleged, refused assistance. This case was reported to the Mayor, who promptly dismissed officer McCoy from the police force. After examination of a number of witnesses, Deputy Mayor Heisel discharged the accused.

The Allingham Murder.

This case still occupies the attention of the Washington county courts. The Washington *Reporter-Dispatch* of this city, was examined on Tuesday afternoon in relation to a conversation he had with Detective Lang regarding the arrest of Allingham. Nothing of material importance was developed.

Ross Wright and Mrs. Mary Graham testified that Rebecca Scott told them about a week before last Christmas that she had killed a man with an axe in Ireland's life, and that she intended to swear it away. Miss Scott testified that she had not so said.

Campbell Lawrence testified that he drove as to the re-heeling of boots for Briceland in November, and believed it was the middle of the month. Barrard's by Porter, the heels of which were new and unworn, to be the same. He had examined the tracks at Allingham's, and they did not look as if the boots had been made with these boots.

The jury then selected had but little in it of importance. The case will probably be concluded to-day as far as evidence is concerned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Harland continues the attraction at this house, appearing nightly in the sensational drama, entitled "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl." The play will be repeated this evening.

Academy of Music.

The performance of "Rip Van Winkle" at this house by the McKee Rankin Combination, attracts a full house last evening. The drama is produced in excellent style, and all the characters well rendered.

Alms's American Theater.

The lady minstrels, Carroll and Clifford, continues the leading attraction at this house, and nightly mystifies large audiences.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new features of this house have proved thoroughly successful. An excellent programme to-night.

Moot Court.

Last evening a Moot Court was held in the Common Pleas Court Room, under the auspices of the Law Students' Association. There was a very large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The case tried was one instituted for slander, the damages claimed being $10,000. The defendant was a merchant on Market street, and the plaintiff a lady clerk in the same. She asked for an increase in her salary, which request was refused. She left her employer and then applied for a situation in the store on Smithfield street, which she had formerly occupied. The defendant refused to employ the girl, hence the suit. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. D. Irvin Myers, and the defense by Judge E. O'Neill and Mr. McCleave acted as judge. The case was ably conducted. The jury will render a verdict at the next meeting.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS.

The Taxpayers of the Sixth Ward in Session.

An adjourned meeting of the taxpayers of the Seventh and Eighth wards was held in the Franklin Street School House last night, Alderman Butler in the chair. The meeting was for discussing the charter, opposing the increase of taxation and opposing the re-seating of salaried officials. After considerable discussion a committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that they were entitled to the views as they said to be the "Tax Payers Union." They claim that tradesmen have the right to protect themselves, and the tax payers the right to protect themselves, and that by combined action through the league proposed a Tax Payers' Union will be established in each ward with good results.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Attempts to Commit Suicide in the Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Quite a sensation occurred at the Mayor's office, in Allegheny, last evening, caused by the attempt of a man to terminate his existence. The name of the would-be suicide is G. W. Atkinson, a man about years of age, and well known in Allegheny. The circumstances that led to the unfortunate affair are as follows:

Some time ago he his first wife died. He afterwards move smoothly married Armstrong, but as things did not affect his mind and he separated from him. He appeared to then went to Dayton and got a divorce from his wife. He and returned to the city to be remained about a year paired to the home of his former husband last. He refused to receive him when he called on Monday night, but she refused terday afternoon he entered the saloon and drinking. Yesacted strangely, but very little attention was paid to him. About half past seven o'clock he was paid to the office and sat down to talk to the Mayor's clerk and commenced writing. His son, a young man about twenty-four years of age, soon after also entered the room, and informed his father that he had left home and had attempted to commit suicide twice in the afternoon, and that he expected watching. About eight o'clock the old gentleman, taking out his revolver and pointing it toward his heart. He at once sprang toward him and succeeded in wrenching the weapon from the hand of his father. After a most desperate struggle the officers succeeded in getting possession of the revolver. Mr. Atkinson was then removed to a cell and was greatly excited at not being permitted to shoot himself. He repeated frequently that he was determined to die and would be a corpse before twenty-four hours. A close watch was kept over him all night, but he made no further attempt at his life. Mr. Atkinson some years ago kept a store store on Federal street, and is highly spoken of by all who have formed his acquaintance.

THE ALLEGED WIFE POISONER.

Arrest of Nunns—He Occupies a Cell in the Station House.

An information was made before the Mayor on Tuesday, by John Cribbs, of Johnston's Station, charging Wm. Nunns with the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Nunns, by giving her poison. The day that the information had been made was not made public, from the fact that it might defeat the ends of justice. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Nunns, and last night he occupied a cell in the Central Station House. On the afternoon that the information was made, County Detective Dressler and Mr. Wylie of Parnassus, started in pursuit of Nunns. The telegraph led to the belief that defendant had gone to New Castle, but it was subsequently ascertained that Nunns was in Steubenville. A stranger had been noticed by the police of that place, and as they were in possession of defendant's description, they compared notes, and decided that the stranger was the man wanted. A telegram to this effect was received by Chief of Police Irwin, and the Mayor at once ordered an arrest to be made. Yesterday another dispatch from Steubenville announced the arrest of the alleged prisoner, and Detective Wimmer was detailed to go to Steubenville and bring him to this city. This Mr. Wilmot did, lodging Nunns safely in the lock-up last night.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to appointment, District Attorney Bayne had various witnesses in the case before him, and heard their statements, with a view to ascertaining whether a post mortem examination of the remains, including an analysis of the stomach, would be justified by the circumstances. The statements made were not sworn statements, but they were such as to convince the District Attorney of their entire truthfulness. The evidence was for the most part a recapitulation of what has already been published. There were one or two additional points of importance brought out. One was elicided in the statement made by the woman who attended Mrs. Nunns after her husband had given her the second dose of poison. She stated that she was the most constant and intense agony, and seemed to be burning up. There were evidences of vomiting. When she had swallowed had burned her stomach and bowels literally to pieces. Deceased's abdomen was one from two to fourteen feet in thickness. The Franklin, Muddy Creek and Wharton Iron Works are located on the line of this road. The Franklin Furnace, I understand, is the most extensive in this State, and could be made a valuable feeder to the iron interest of your city, could you be reached by this contemplated enterprise. I also understand that an enterprising company from the State of Vermont have bought the Muddy Creek furnace, and are now putting their machinery, &c., in ample order, with a view of extending their capacity to manufacture pig metal. This valley is decidedly the richest in iron ore of any county I know of this side of the Iron Mountains of Missouri, and why it has been overlooked up to this time, when iron manufacturers have had to pay such exorbitant prices for pig metals, is a mystery to me, especially when it is known that pig metal can be manufactured in this valley for less than one-half the prices now paid by the trade.

There is another important matter connected with the construction of this road, which is worthy the attention of capitalists and iron companies and capitalists, to which I desire to call attention. I am informed that nearly all the coke shipped from Connellsville to the southwestern market, is shipped to Parkersburg by the way of Cumberland, Maryland, making a distance down and up the river of 350 miles, when the same market could be reached by this contemplated route by a distance not exceeding 200 miles. In order to work, the road running from Cumberland to Grafton, and then directly back west by the way of Grafton, making a trip of something like 260 miles to Grafton, the latter place could be reached from Falls City by this route in less than seventy-five miles, thereby saving in travel nearly two hundred miles, by which kind of the heavy grades to overcome from Piedmont to Newburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Before closing, allow me to say that, having been a citizen of West Virginia for the last twenty years, I throw out these reflections and suggestions from a personal knowledge of the country, and would add that I don't know of any section of country within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh, where capital can be so profitably invested in this region, from the fact that lands can now be bought from ten to twenty dollars per acre, whereas no better lands in the Frostburg mining district are selling from one hundred to five hundred dollars per acre.

PRESTON.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

February 26, 1873.

	Cents.
James P. Bowen, Towsontown, Md.	3
Silas Betts, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Miss Lizzie Church, Lynn, Mass.	3
Miss Anna Dodman, New York, N. Y.	3
Bridgeport Brass Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Mollie Flow Co., Mobile, Ill.	3
Cauldwell & Whitney, New York, N. Y.	3
Wm. H. Chen, St. Louis, Missouri.	3
Greer & King, Dayton, O.	3
Kate Gardner, Mail, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Berney Caughton, East Liberty, Station A, Pa.	3
Miss Annie Early, Chicago, Ill.	3
Charles Fuller, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
T. J. Schroth, Shippingsport, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Good Idea.

At its meeting yesterday the Ordinance Committee of Councils appointed Mr. Kay Boggs to prepare the draft of an act of Assembly providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Burning Oils for the city of Pittsburgh. There is something that should have been done long ago, and might probably have saved the Coroner some investigations. But it is never too late to do good.

The Marshal's Office.

Captain John Hall, of United States Marshal for the Western District, has taken possession of his new room in the Custom House, and is fitting it up in elegant style. The room is in the southwest corner, has been entirely refrescoed and repainted, and is now being furnished. Captain Hall is determined to have a comfortable office, and attend strictly to his business, and what the government will not support in the way of office furniture he will put out of his own private purse. We commend his good taste, and congratulate him on the possession of such desirable quarters.

The South Side Police Case.

There was a hearing yesterday morning before Deputy Mayor Heisel in the case of Adam Lang, proprietor of a concert saloon on the South Side, and his bar-keeper, who were charged by officer Dennis Marley with violating the ordinance in regard to a prisoner. It is alleged that a row occurred at the saloon, and that officer Marley arrested a man named Murry, and that the accused attempted to rescue him. Officer Marley called upon officer McCoy, who, it was also alleged, refused assistance. This case was reported to the Mayor, who promptly dismissed officer McCoy from the police force. After examination of a number of witnesses, Deputy Mayor Heisel discharged the accused.

The Allingham Murder.

This case still occupies the attention of the Washington county courts. The Washington *Reporter-Dispatch* of this city, was examined on Tuesday afternoon in relation to a conversation he had with Detective Lang regarding the arrest of Allingham. Nothing of material importance was developed.

Ross Wright and Mrs. Mary Graham testified that Rebecca Scott told them about a week before last Christmas that she had killed a man with an axe in Ireland's life, and that she intended to swear it away. Miss Scott testified that she had not so said.

Campbell Lawrence testified that he drove as to the re-heeling of boots for Briceland in November, and believed it was the middle of the month. Barrard's by Porter, the heels of which were new and unworn, to be the same. He had examined the tracks at Allingham's, and they did not look as if the boots had been made with these boots.

The jury then selected had but little in it of importance. The case will probably be concluded to-day as far as evidence is concerned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Harland continues the attraction at this house, appearing nightly in the sensational drama, entitled "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl." The play will be repeated this evening.

Academy of Music.

The performance of "Rip Van Winkle" at this house by the McKee Rankin Combination, attracts a full house last evening. The drama is produced in excellent style, and all the characters well rendered.

Alms's American Theater.

The lady minstrels, Carroll and Clifford, continues the leading attraction at this house, and nightly mystifies large audiences.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new features of this house have proved thoroughly successful. An excellent programme to-night.

Moot Court.

Last evening a Moot Court was held in the Common Pleas Court Room, under the auspices of the Law Students' Association. There was a very large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The case tried was one instituted for slander, the damages claimed being $10,000. The defendant was a merchant on Market street, and the plaintiff a lady clerk in the same. She asked for an increase in her salary, which request was refused. She left her employer and then applied for a situation in the store on Smithfield street, which she had formerly occupied. The defendant refused to employ the girl, hence the suit. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. D. Irvin Myers, and the defense by Judge E. O'Neill and Mr. McCleave acted as judge. The case was ably conducted. The jury will render a verdict at the next meeting.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS.

The Taxpayers of the Sixth Ward in Session.

An adjourned meeting of the taxpayers of the Seventh and Eighth wards was held in the Franklin Street School House last night, Alderman Butler in the chair. The meeting was for discussing the charter, opposing the increase of taxation and opposing the re-seating of salaried officials. After considerable discussion a committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that they were entitled to the views as they said to be the "Tax Payers Union." They claim that tradesmen have the right to protect themselves, and the tax payers the right to protect themselves, and that by combined action through the league proposed a Tax Payers' Union will be established in each ward with good results.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Attempts to Commit Suicide in the Allegheny Mayor's Office.

Quite a sensation occurred at the Mayor's office, in Allegheny, last evening, caused by the attempt of a man to terminate his existence. The name of the would-be suicide is G. W. Atkinson, a man about years of age, and well known in Allegheny. The circumstances that led to the unfortunate affair are as follows:

Some time ago he his first wife died. He afterwards move smoothly married Armstrong, but as things did not affect his mind and he separated from him. He appeared to then went to Dayton and got a divorce from his wife. He and returned to the city to be remained about a year paired to the home of his former husband last. He refused to receive him when he called on Monday night, but she refused terday afternoon he entered the saloon and drinking. Yesacted strangely, but very little attention was paid to him. About half past seven o'clock he was paid to the office and sat down to talk to the Mayor's clerk and commenced writing. His son, a young man about twenty-four years of age, soon after also entered the room, and informed his father that he had left home and had attempted to commit suicide twice in the afternoon, and that he expected watching. About eight o'clock the old gentleman, taking out his revolver and pointing it toward his heart. He at once sprang toward him and succeeded in wrenching the weapon from the hand of his father. After a most desperate struggle the officers succeeded in getting possession of the revolver. Mr. Atkinson was then removed to a cell and was greatly excited at not being permitted to shoot himself. He repeated frequently that he was determined to die and would be a corpse before twenty-four hours. A close watch was kept over him all night, but he made no further attempt at his life. Mr. Atkinson some years ago kept a store store on Federal street, and is highly spoken of by all who have formed his acquaintance.

Local Option.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

WHAT THE COURTS HAVE DECIDED.

The Parker Case and Subsequent Decisions.

Interesting Argument Before the Supreme Court, on Monday, in the Test Cases Involving the Constitutionality of the Local Option Law.

The public mind being deeply stirred at present on the question whether a majority of the people in a community have the right to declare in favor of or against license to sell intoxicating liquors, and thus either continue or prohibit the traffic, and there being considerable diversity of opinion and misapprehension as to the real points involved, and the decisions rendered thereon—it may not be out of place to call to mind the legal aspects of the question. This may seem the more necessary as many reputable lawyers, as at the meeting on Saturday last, disputed as to what was decided in the famous Parker case, and one of them actually attributed the authorship of the opinion to Chief Justice Agnew! When legal gentlemen become thus confused, laymen may be excused if they exhibit entire ignorance in the matter.

THE PARKER CASE.

The principle involved in "Local Option" laws is by no means a new one. When it first took form in legislation we do not know, but for present purposes we need not go back further than the Parker case already referred to. This case originated in this city, over twenty-five years ago, in this way:

In 1846 an act was passed, applying to Allegheny and other counties, authorizing a vote by the people in wards, boroughs and townships, to determine whether the sale of liquors should be continued or prohibited. In the Fourth ward of Pittsburgh a majority voted against license. Mr. Parker, a liquor merchant, who still lives among us, continued to sell and was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of a violation of the act. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and Judge Bell, in a lengthy opinion, declared the act unconstitutional, on the ground that the General Assembly could not delegate its legislative power to the people; or, in other words, that it had no right to pass a law which depended upon a popular vote to give it vitality. In the argument of this case authorities were cited showing that the Legislature had passed many such laws, notably among which was the act of 1834, establishing the common school system, and in which the people were authorized to vote for or against the schools. Numerous acts have been passed authorizing the people to decide by ballot the question of the erection of new townships, determine subscriptions to public enterprises, &c. The consolidation of several adjacent municipalities with Pittsburgh in 1867, was dependent upon a vote of the people, and without that vote had no vitality. Judge Bell, however, in his decision, while admitting that the Legislature may pass laws in some cases dependent upon future contingencies, and even upon a vote of the people, yet made a distinction between these and the act of 1846. His question was classified from by four of the judges, so that it received but a bare majority of the Court. It has never been reversed, but it has been depreciated from its numerous instances, and many of the ablest jurists